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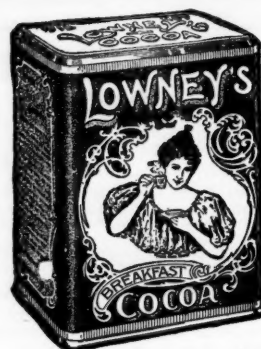
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THE WARS OF THE PEOPLE.

One is at a loss how to describe properly the degree of intelligence which can give expression to a statement like the following from the London Times, which has been widely quoted in the American press in the last few weeks: "Who makes war? The answer is to be found in, the chancelleries of Europe, among the men who have too long played with human lives as pawns in a game of chess, who have become so enmeshed in formulas and the jargon of diplomacy that they have ceased to be conscious of the poignant realities with which they trifle."

One who can write thus is either woefully ignorant or wilfully prejudiced. The last five great wars have been fought because the masses of the people wanted them fought. The "chancelleries" themselves were the pawns in the hands of the people. The Spanish-American War was brought about by the desire of the American people to end Spanish misrule in the West Indies and to get satisfaction for the sinking of the Maine. The Boer War was begun by the Boer people as a whole, and was accepted by the British masses as a challenge which they must answer to the bitter end. The Manchurian War was the result of the determination of the Japanese people to keep Russia from dominating the Far East. The Tripolitan War came from the burning passion of the Italian people to wrest Africa from the Turk, to lessen the power of Mohammedanism, and to give Italy a more influential voice in the congregation of nations. The sentiment of the Italian masses was almost unanimous in favor of the war, and the King and the army were rapturously greeted by the populace during the prosecution of the campaign.

The most striking illustration of the power of the masses to bring on a war is furnished, however, by the Balkan War. Here the diplomats and chancellors of the great Powers did their utmost to prevent a war of the allies against the Turks, but the people of Serbia, Bulgaria, Montenegro and Greece said that the hour had struck and that the conditions under which the Christians had suffered for centuries in Macedonia must end. This belief speedily gave way to the cry that the time had come to drive the Turk out of Europe. In vain did these mysterious gentlemen whom the London Times sees moving the people about like pawns thunder from their seats of power in the chancelleries that it must not be, that the Turks must be left alone, that a war in the Balkans might mean a general European conflagration, and that the risk was too great. In vain did emperors and kings issue threatnings along the same line. The people of the Balkans were not to be denied. They saw that the crucial moment had come. Bulgaria, which had been preparing militarily for this eventuality for years, realized at last that rapid mobilization would give the allies a superiority over the Turks which might enable them to disorganize the Moslem forces. The people of Bulgaria knew all this just as well as the government officials at Sofia, and they were determined that even the chancelleries of the Powers should not be allowed to stand between them and their centuries-long thirst for vengeance upon the "Sick Man of the East."

Since 1897 the wars of the world have been decidedly the people's wars. It was believed by loose thinkers and by dreamers that the development of constitutional governments and republics would end wars, which the anti-militarists of more than half a century ago, like Charles Sumner, were fain to believe sprang only from dynastic plottings or from the ambitions of monarchies. Taking a lesson from our own history, we find not only that the Spanish-American War was in accord with the sentiment of the masses, but that the Civil War, nearly forty years before, was essentially a conflict between two schools of thought that embraced the masses of the North and South, in which the ambitions of this or that leader

were totally submerged in the demands of the whole populations of those sections.

It is not surprising that such should be the fact, that the spread of popular representative parliamentary government has not abolished war. When in the olden days upon the shoulders of a single monarch rested the responsibility of a war, it was but natural that he counted well the cost to his subjects and to himself before embarking upon a great military undertaking. In a republican government it is easy for the responsibility for a war to be shifted, and very difficult in the nation against which the fortunes of war may go to fix the blame upon any single individual. Hence the restraint of responsibility is not as strong as it once was. To understand this, one has but to remember how earnestly President McKinley strove to avert the Spanish War, and how he was hurried into it, against his better judgment—for he knew the military weaknesses of this country—by the tide of public sentiment.

Right at our doors in Mexico is proof of the fact that not chancelleries, but the people, are the present-day cause of wars. The influence of all the embassies in the city of Mexico, the representatives of the chancelleries of Europe and the State Department of the United States for several years have been seeking to bring peace to rebellion-ridden Mexico, but the people will have none of their urgings, and one day will acclaim with vivas a certain president, and the next, with equally loud cheers, will welcome his successor. There can be no question that if the masses of Mexico had that respect for law and order which exists in the countries of Europe or in the United States the rebellions would end, and that the ability of this and that Mexican "general" to make himself president lies not in his own powers so much as in the popular willingness to lend itself to strife and disorder.

INDEPENDENCE FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

The Jones Philippine independence bill has been quietly put to sleep, for this session at least. Furthermore, there is now no prospect that it will be taken up at the next session. Unexpected opposition throughout the country to this bill has developed, and the leaders of the Democratic party now realize that the sentiment of the country has not been tested on the proposition. Before anything is done the Democratic leaders will probably go home and talk it over with their constituents. The strength of the opposition comes from the churches where the clergy are acquainted with what is being done to educate, civilize and enlighten the people of the Philippines.

In criticising the provisions of the Jones bill promising to give independence to the Philippines at a fixed date Cardinal Gibbons justly raises the question whether those who demand independence represent the wishes of the great body of the inhabitants. The anti-imperialists grow eloquent about the tyranny which took them over from Spain without their consent, yet they would hand them over to a few leaders of one tribe without their consent. It was as obviously impossible to consult them in 1898 as it would have been for Jefferson to take a vote of Louisiana in 1803. The islands were in disorder, the Spanish government had been broken down by us and the alternatives were American control or anarchy. We gave them the only feasible government in the circumstances, a government which would preserve order, open the door of advancement and safeguard them from international difficulties. They are now making as rapid progress in education and material prosperity as could be expected, and, as the Boston Transcript has said, we should in reality not be fulfilling our trust if we subjected them without their consent, at this stage of their development, when a majority of them cannot read or write, to the exploitation of ambitious politicians of the Aguinaldo type. Under such rule the right of the ignorant members of other tribes than the Tagalogs would be about as much respected as those of a Mexican peon.

If it was wrong to take the islands under the pressure of necessity, it would be much more wrong voluntarily and wantonly, when all was going well, to turn them over thus to the rule of those who have had no training in self-government for themselves and no disposition to deal justly by their more ignorant and less civilized fellow countrymen. While Cardinal Gibbons is sympathetic toward the program of extending autonomy as fast as possible, and approves the suggestion of sending an unprejudiced commission to see whether a larger measure of self-government can be safely granted, he is resolutely opposed to making any hard and fast promises about an unknown future "which honor might forbid us to repudiate and which sheer regard for humanity and civilization might forbid us to keep." That the Cardinal's view is not that of one religious denomination only is proved by the recent address of the Right Rev. Charles H. Brent, Protestant Episcopal Bishop at Manila, in which he spoke practically in the same strain as the Cardinal. Bishop Brent then said: "After all, the question between the Filipino and us is not one of oppression or tyranny, but rather one of good judgment in determining when and under what conditions to sever the silken cord of friendly guidance, which, amid whatever blundering and individual wrongdoing, has from the first bound him and his fellows to America." Commenting on the coinciding of the views of these two distinguished prelates of differing sects, the Transcript says: "Bishop Brent knows that a scuttle policy would be cruelty to the natives and a reproach to us. If Mexico with a half-century of attempted self-government is in a state of practical anarchy, what could we expect of the Fili-

pinos with no experience at all and little solidarity?" The Transcript gives place to the summary of a letter received from Baguio, P.I., in which the writer predicts that the "passage of the Jones bill would result in either disunion and anarchy or the immediate snapping up of our half-baked democracy by the aspiring Japanese, and probably it would mean both."

A movement that may culminate in putting the united influence of the great universities of England behind the military education of the young men of the kingdom has just had its inception at Cambridge University, where twelve prominent professors have joined in a proposal that no undergraduate shall receive a degree until he has at least attained efficiency as a member of the Officers' Training Corps or Territorial Force. Sixty-three members of the university senate, the governing body, have approved the idea and have arranged to confer with Oxford with a view to obtaining its co-operation. Going still further, the promoters of this plan hope to see the idea broadened until the civil service and the municipal railway are included in the scheme, by making promotion dependent upon military efficiency. Several factors have contributed to the launching of this proposal, the principal ones being the German war excitement, Lord Roberts's campaign in favor of universal military service, and the nation-wide discussion of the value of the consolidated territorial force of Lord Haldane, former Secretary of State for War, which was aimed to establish a great force of citizen soldiers. With such powerful forces working for the military education of the graduates of the two great British institutions of learning there is little doubt that the pleadings of Lord Roberts would receive wider attention, great as has been the consideration already given to them. Whether this project means that the two universities will add to their educational equipment facilities by which military education can be taught, or whether they will expect the undergraduate to acquire his knowledge of the military through the regular means provided by the government in its militia system, is not stated in the outlines of the scheme which have come over the Atlantic cable. If the plan goes into operation it may awaken similar military interest in the curricula of the large American universities such as Harvard, Yale, Columbia and Princeton, which now are without the services of Regular Army instructors. The only large Eastern university to avail itself of the services of an officer of the Army at present is Cornell, where Lieut. H. T. Bull, 13th U.S. Cav., is instructor. However, this poor showing should not be taken to mean that military training has not presented itself favorably to the heads of our largest educational institutions. Only the other day President Lowell, of Harvard, brought forward a plan for having the collegians spend their summer vacations on battleships for the purpose of learning about naval life, and while the practical quality of this suggestion is not sufficiently marked to bring general commendation still it shows that the head of Harvard is oriented in the right direction. President Hadley, of Yale, has testified to the value of military training to the youth of Germany.

Our editorials on the Mexican situation have received much attention from the press. All the papers have treated them fairly, so far as we have seen, except the Telegram of Holyoke, Mass., which says: "Now the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is working up a war fever over the Mexican situation. What they need down in Mexico City is fewer guns and some grains of common sense." We publish this as an illustration of the sort of misrepresentation such ignorant and prejudiced papers indulge in. It is sufficient to quote in reply this from the Times-Democrat of New Orleans: "The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL's editorial comment upon intervention in Mexico doubtless will surprise a great many Americans, for two reasons. First, the Service journal's estimate of the cost of intervention, in treasure alone, very greatly exceeds the guess of the average citizen; and, second, thousands of civilians have been led by the peace sentimentalists to the notion that our military services love trouble and ardently long for war, whereas the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL declares that 'no one who counts adequately the cost desires war with Mexico, and no soldier will venture upon it until forced by the demand of an imperative public opinion.'"

If the statements in the newspapers of Rome and Constantinople are to be believed, the war in Tripoli was not so tame an affair as has been supposed. According to Italian journals in a position to be accurately informed, the peninsula within six months fought with success eight naval battles, two of which were of primary importance, and won forty-three victories on land, killing, it is computed, over 50,000 enemies. This result was achieved at a cost of 2,150 Italian lives, including disease and accidents. These statistics are unfortunately at variance with those published by the Turks, who are not aware of having suffered a single reverse on land, while they have inflicted on Italy twenty-one great defeats, without speaking of skirmishes, and killed no less than 61,500 Italians, at a cost to themselves of only 1,000 lives! These contradictory reports appear to have an equal foundation of good faith and sincerity.

The new automatic .45 caliber pistol which the U.S. Field Artillery is to be armed with, is, in the opinion of the board which tried it, more than three times as effective as the .38 caliber revolver, which the Field Artillery have been armed with. With the new arm a very hot reception can be given attacking cavalry, especially as each artilleryman will have a number of cartridge clips, each containing seven shots.

It is not generally known that the old theory as to the slides in the Panama Canal has been abandoned within the last year. The former belief was that these movements of the banks toward the canal were more likely to occur in the rainy than in the dry season, but the recent notable slides in the dry season led to the giving up of the old idea and to the acceptance of the view that the greatest danger from slides is in the rainless periods. There is so much apprehension regarding these later slides that a description of one of the recent earth slips as given in the official Canal Record should prove instructive: "The latest movement of a large amount of material, about two million cubic yards, occurred on the night of Feb. 4, when a pocket of earth and loose rock on the east bank opposite Hodges Hill at Culebra settled downward and moved eighty feet into the canal. The movement began about nine o'clock and continued two hours, in which time the bank sank in places as much as sixty feet. The break is 1,000 feet long across the face toward the canal, and extends back 680 feet from the face of the bottom slope. Half a dozen drills were caught in the moving material, but only two were wrecked. A steam shovel was moved toward the center of the canal, and three railroad tracks were temporarily blocked. Apparently it is like a large number of other slides, merely a loose mass of rock and earth moving on an underlying surface of rock that dips toward the canal. The toe of the slope having been dug away, the mass moved of its own weight." Despite these slides the month of October next has been set as the end of the dry excavation in Culebra Cut. The lake level will be brought up to plus 50 by July 1, 1913, and after that date the lake will be permitted to rise continuously. It may be necessary to flood the Cut at any time after Oct. 1, 1913. This program has been laid out so as to obtain a lake elevation of eighty-five feet above sea level on Dec. 1, 1913, and in accordance with it the Gorgona shops will be flooded out about Sept. 15. On Feb. 1 last there had been dug out of the Cut 88,592,307 cubic yards, there remaining to be excavated approximately four million cubic yards, not including present slides. The work is now practically confined to three out of the nine miles of the Cut. It had been thought that with the prosecution of the work there might come a change as to the highest point in the Cut, but in accordance with the original plans the work is being prosecuted so as to keep the highest point of the Cut somewhere halfway between the ends to assist the drainage and to make it possible for loaded spoil trains to run down grade in going through the canal. At present thirty-seven steam shovels are at work. The daily excavation in January averaged more than fifty thousand cubic yards. The equipment engaged in hauling the spoil includes 124 locomotives, 1,512 flat cars and 335 dump cars of all kinds.

We quoted from Lieut. B. D. Foulis, U.S.A., in our issue of Jan. 11, to show the great advance that has been made in continental dirigibles, one of which was described as having flown across the English Channel in the night, sailed about over British soil for several hours, and then returned to Paris without having made a landing during its fifteen hours of flight. Now Col. J. E. B. Seely, British Secretary of State for War, has introduced a bill in Parliament permitting government forces to fire on airships flying over forbidden places. This bill provides that signals shall be given to the offending airships to descend, and if they refuse they may be brought down by gun fire. Prohibited areas would be prescribed by the government's orders, and where necessary the coast line of territorial waters would be included in the areas, thus making naval bases forbidden areas. The bill also aims to make the coming of foreign airships into the country the subject of regulations as to places of landing, etc. Lest there be an attempt to block the law by legal actions for damages, the bill provides that on a disregard of warnings "it shall be lawful for the officer to fire at or into such aircraft, and to use any and every other means necessary to compel compliance. Every and any such officer and every other person acting in his aid, and by his direction, shall be, and is hereby, indemnified and discharged from any indictment, penalty or action, or other proceeding for so doing." Two reports which caused the uneasiness in the War Office that resulted in this bill were those of a flight over Dover last fall and one over Sheerness, in January, both credited to German dirigibles. While many persons said they heard the noise of the airships' engines, and some that they saw the aircraft, the mystery has never really been cleared up.

The Detroit Y.M.C.A. Army Department has issued recently its semi-annual report of work carried on among the members of the 26th U.S. Infantry at Fort Wayne. There were approximately 710 men at the post during the period covered. Total attendance at Bible classes numbered 725, and at religious services 1,300; twenty-four men are reported as having joined the church. On the social side the total attendance at the Y.M.C.A. rooms numbered 3,500. Five entertainments were given in addition to twenty-six moving picture exhibitions; 1,963 letters were written, 615 library books taken out, and 2,785 games of billiards, chess and other games were played. At the Christmas tree entertainment seventy-six children were supplied with gifts, fifty men were in attendance, and forty-three officers and their wives. At the gymnasium 130 men actively interested themselves in athletic work, and the total attendance at games was 1,150. Basket ball and volley ball were the principal games played, forty-four of the former and 170 of the latter. Work conducted among the officers and men of the 26th Infantry on the target range at Camp Brest, Mich., by the Detroit Y.M.C.A. Army Department, May 23 to July 11, 1912, included a total attendance to recreation tent of 142,250; nine Gospel services were held, with an attendance of 1,530. There were three camp fires and three peanut socials, with a total attendance at all of 3,525. The eight Bible classes held were attended by 163 men. A field meet and fireworks display was held on the Fourth of July. The president of the Detroit Army Y.M.C.A. is Robert M. Zug; secretary of committee on management, Anthony I. Day.

A recent remark in the Medical Record to the effect that there is needed "a hospital in the Canal Zone so situated and conducted that it could utilize the wealth of new clinical material which will be found there for study and observation," called out from Superintendent Charles F. Morse, the statement that the Isthmian Canal Commission has had in operation for more than eight

years such a hospital, which now has over 1,500 beds and treats over 20,000 cases a year, and in connection with this hospital there is a large and well equipped laboratory where research work is being done.

The Bulletin of Militia Notes, Feb. 17, publishes a circular on typhoid vaccination, issued by the General Staff, in which it is said that in view of the wonderful results achieved from the use of the typhoid vaccination in the Army, Navy and civilian institutions, it is believed the time has come to urge and encourage its extensive use in all militia organizations. Already many states and institutions have used the vaccine with good results. The list below shows that the following states have made use of it for their National Guard: Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, South Carolina, Virginia, Wisconsin. During the past year typhoid prophylactic has been compulsory for the U.S. Navy. The Surgeon General of the Navy reports that, in men who had received the three injections, only one authentic case of typhoid has occurred, although three were reported as such in which laboratory findings failed to verify the inoculation. One officer, known to be a typhoid carrier, was found to be free of the typhoid bacillus subsequent to receiving the three injections required. The results obtained from the use of the anti-typhoid have been so flattering that the Surgeon General of the Army has recommended that whenever it may become necessary to mobilize either the militia or the volunteer troops in the field all orders pertaining to the Regular Army be made to apply to these organizations as well. It is believed by so doing it will be impossible in future for large epidemics of typhoid fever to occur in the U.S. Army. The anti-typhoid serum can be procured from the Medical Department, U.S. Army, at an approximate cost of fifteen cents for each complete inoculation of three doses, and it may be obtained by the Organized Militia either as a charge against the allotment to the State under Sec. 1661, Revised Statutes, or as a purchase for cash from State funds under Sec. 17 of the Militia Law.

Brig. Gen. Marion P. Maus, U.S.A., who was recently assigned to command the 1st Brigade, 1st Division, with headquarters at Albany, N.Y., arrived at that city from the Pacific coast and registered at the Ten Eyck. The Knickerbocker Press of Albany states that General Maus was unable to announce his plans, but contemplates visiting the various barracks under his jurisdiction and train the men at their present stations. The intention, he said, is to concentrate the entire brigade at some point that will be later decided by the War Department. "Albany has every available facility for a military post," he said. "It is centrally located and at the head of navigation and the keyway to the West. I understand that a party of Army officers visited Albany some time ago and inspected sites, but whether the War Department favors Albany I am unable to state. It will take between 300 and 400 acres of land to quarter a barracks large enough for the entire brigade. This would cost approximately \$3,000,000 and an appropriation would have to be made by Congress before action could be taken."

The Navy Mutual Aid Association has just issued its annual report for 1912. The Association was organized in 1879 for the purpose of aiding the families of deceased Navy officers by providing with certainty and promptness a substantial sum for their relief in the most equitable manner, and at as near the actual net cost of insurance as possible, also securing for them without cost the pension to which they may be legally entitled. The pension committee of the Association has been very successful in getting these claims through the Pension Office; they are filed immediately upon receipt with a request that prompt action be taken. The Association has promptly paid to the beneficiaries of deceased officers over \$1,650,000 since it was organized. Often in cases of emergency beneficiaries have been paid by telegram or cable. The Association is in most prosperous condition, with greater assets than ever before in its history. It is gaining new members every week and the amount of each benefit is now over \$4,100, and it is hoped it will soon reach \$5,000. Pay Dir. John N. Speel, U.S.N., is secretary and treasurer of the Association. His office is Room 100½, Navy Department.

Recently a clergyman, preaching in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church of New York, paid a glowing tribute to the late Col. Charles W. Larned, of the Military Academy, saying of Colonel Larned's book, "The Great Discourse": "The book would help us all in getting into more personal touch with the Saviour." In speaking of universal peace in Grace Church, New York, an English bishop, Dr. Boyd-Carpenter, said: "If all armies held such men as Colonel Larned I hope they will never be abolished. Such deep religious feeling as was shown in Colonel Larned's book, 'The Great Discourse,' was not often met with." We can assure this English ecclesiastic that Colonel Larned was not alone among men of our Army and Navy in holding in profound reverence the great truths which it is the office of the ministers of grace to make known to the world.

The report of the membership of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States for the quarter ending Jan. 31, 1913, shows a loss of eighty in the members of the first class original, that is men who participated in the Civil War, and a gain of twenty-seven in the other classes, making the net loss of fifty-three, and the total membership of all classes 7,992.

The New York Times says: "The latest move by Mr. Hay, of Virginia, Chairman of the Military Committee of the House of Representatives, to cripple the efficiency of the Army is in the introduction of a bill to reduce the number of officers in each regiment of Artillery, Cavalry and Infantry. We have too few, rather than too many, trained and efficient officers in our small Army. Mr. Hay now wishes to remove from active service, in which the officers get their training, 150 captains and lieutenants. This is his new contribution to the scheme of

Army reorganization. Last session Mr. Hay endeavored to obtain the disbandment of five of our fifteen regiments of Cavalry. Our Regular Army is small enough, and the temper of the people, in view of the alarming condition of affairs among our neighbors and the wars and rumors of wars all over the world, is not such as to make it safe for Congress to pass any bill designed to lessen our means of military defense. We cannot believe that Mr. Hay expects to get his bill passed. It is in the line of destructive legislation, like some of his riders on the Army Appropriation bill last year."

THE NEW CAVALRY WEAPON.

After experiments and investigations extending through a period of seven or eight years a new Cavalry sword was on Feb. 25 approved by Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Chief of Staff. When he was ready to pass upon the merits of the new sword, the old saber and the one that was submitted by the Cavalry Board General Wood requested an orderly to bring in a large stick of hard oak wood. Taking up the old Cavalry saber he struck the log twice with all the force that he could muster. In turn he gave the Cavalry Board's sword and the new sword the same treatment, with the exception that he slashed the log three times with the new sword. An examination of the wood showed that the new sword penetrated through the bark and embedded itself into the wood farther than either of the other models. All of the weapons showed that they are of the highest class steel, as the edge of none of them was turned. The handle of the Cavalry Board's saber loosened under the force of the blows. The new Cavalry sword, despite the fact that it is designed primarily as a thrusting weapon, proved to be as effective in slashing as either of the other two models. In the opinion of some of the officers who witnessed the tests the new sword will be even more effective than the old style curved blade saber.

The finishing touches on the new weapon were put on by the ordnance officers at Springfield in co-operation with 2d Lieut. George S. Patton, 15th Cav. Lieutenant Patton, being an expert swordsman, having won honors at the Olympic games, did much to perfect it as a fencing sword.

The blade of the new sword is 35.7-8 inches long. It weighs two pounds and eight ounces, or two ounces more than the old saber, without the scabbard. In the scabbard it will weigh three ounces less than the old saber. As has been previously described in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, it has a straight double-edged, chisel point blade, and is regarded as about perfectly balanced when held in the hand. The grip is so shaped as to give it great thrusting power.

The new sword will be issued to all officers and men of the Cavalry arm on the same terms as revolvers or pistols. The officers in the other arms of the Service will not be required to carry the new sword, but can use the old saber. Those who care to can make requisition for the new weapon as they would for pistols. In the field the Cavalry officers will use canvas covers, but in garrison they will have blue steel scabbards.

In his article on "Sword" in the last edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica Sir Frederick Pollock says:

"The present military swords are descended from the straight 'back-sword' and the Eastern scimitar or talwar. The difference between the curved 'sabre' and straight 'sword' has been preserved abroad, not only in fact, but in name (e.g., in German, *Degen* stands for the straight, and *Säbel* for the curved sword), though in English the single word 'sword' covers both varieties. The shape of the sword has varied considerably at different times; this is due to the fact that it is practically impossible to decide by trial whether a straight or a curved sword is the better under all circumstances. The trooper can use his sword in three different ways—to cut, to guard and to point; and his success depends upon the training of his horse, his skill in horsemanship, and above all, upon the dexterity and methods of his adversary. Thus the effect the cavalryman can produce in combat depends upon much besides his arm or arms, and those other conditions cannot be reproduced accurately enough to make trustworthy tests. The result is that changes have often been made in cavalry armament under the erroneous impression that the arm used has been the main cause of success. The Ottoman cavalry up to the end of the eighteenth century was regarded as one of the best in Europe, and so much was it dreaded that the Austrians and Russians in their wars with Turkey at that time often carried 'chevaux-de-frise' to protect their infantry against these redoubtable horsemen. The curved European cavalry saber so long in use may undoubtedly be traced to this cause, the superiority of the Turks being put down to their curved scimitars, though there can be no doubt that horsemanship and dash were really the dominating factors."

"The French in 1822 adopted a curved blade for a short time for all their cavalry, and in 1882 again for a short time a straight blade, and in 1898 again a straight blade. In this much debated matter the facts appear to be as follows: A determined thrust, especially when delivered by a horseman at full speed, is difficult to parry; if it gets home, it will probably kill the recipient outright or disable him for the rest of the campaign. That this is the case is borne out by the very large proportion of killed as compared with wounded in the British cavalry when engaged with that of the French in the Peninsular war, the French making much use of the point, and their heavy cavalry being armed with a long, straight sword. On the other hand, to deliver a bold thrust, while disregarding the uplifted sword of the adversary, and leaving one's own body and head open to an impending blow, demands complete confidence that the thrust will get home before the blow can descend, or that the adversary's cut will probably be weakened by a momentary uncertainty as to whether it would not be better to convert the intended cut into a parry. Such confidence, it is argued with much truth, can only be the fruit of long training, especially as it is the natural tendency of all men to cut when excited; therefore, as the trooper in modern armies will often be a reservist who has not been able to keep up his swordsmanship, or a young soldier liable to lose his head and forget the lessons of peace in the excitement of the mêlée, it is considered by many most unwise to adopt a sword with which a powerful cut cannot be delivered as well as an effective thrust. The swords recently adopted by most nations have represented a compromise. They have blades which are nearly straight, but of sufficient weight toward their points to enable an efficient cut to be delivered with them. France, however, in 1898 decided on a long straight sword designed wholly for thrusting, practically identical with that which was in use about a century ago. The following year Great Britain intro-

duced a slightly curved weapon, but in 1908 a new sword was adopted which has a long straight blade and is intended to be used chiefly for thrusting."

THE LITTLE NAVY AND THE PORK BARREL.

We have a strong advocate for a sufficient Army and Navy in that able representative of the Pacific Slope, the Oregonian of Portland. It is helping to create a healthy public sentiment in the matter of public defense among its large and important constituency. In an article published Feb. 15 with the title appearing above the Oregonian says:

"The question which threatens to split the Democratic party in Congress is: Shall we starve the Navy in order to erect public buildings, or shall we leave the building pork barrel half empty in order to maintain our naval strength? About sixty Democratic members of the House are pledged to oppose provision for more than one battleship. Among them are Burnett, who as chairman of the building committee leads the movement for a full pork barrel and for a little Navy, and Fitzgerald, chairman of the Appropriations Committee, who tries to reconcile with his desire for a full pork barrel his ambition to make a record for economy.

"In order to maintain our position as the second naval Power in the world, which even now seems lost to Germany, we should build not less than two first class battleships or battle cruisers yearly. We fell behind by appropriating for only one last year, and there seems to be no prospect that we shall make up the arrears this year. If only one ship is voted this year we shall fall still farther behind. This takes no account of the additional ships we should build in order to replace older ones which become obsolete. Failure to build them will in a few years place us hopelessly in the rear.

"Against the two-battleships-a-year program it is argued that our relations with other Powers and the relations of those other Powers with each other render it unnecessary. * * * It is neither wise nor becoming our dignity as a nation to rely upon the rivalry of others for our security. We should be strong enough to defend ourselves and to maintain our policies alone and unaided, and should regard as so much to the good any gain we may make from such circumstances as the Anglo-German feud. The unexpected happens between nations, as between individuals, and may place us in conflict with any nation, even France or Japan.

"A navy cannot be built and manned in a year or two, and we should be careful that, when the unexpected does happen, it does not find us unprepared. Our relations are more likely to remain amicable when other nations know that a quarrel would find us well equipped than when they know that, in reliance upon their continued friendship, we have allowed our forces to decay. We should fly with our own wings, trusting neither to the friendship nor to the mutual rivalries of our neighbors to sustain our position."

A MISTAKEN JAPANESE PROFESSOR.

Dr. Inazo Nitobé, one of the most eminent educators of Japan, president of the first national college of Japan and exchange professor from Japan to American universities, in the course of his lectures in the United States, spoke at Leland Stanford University in California, saying: "When I reflect that the general public is so easily swayed by the fabrication and machinations of scare-mongers, the infinite credulity of the human mind strikes me as appalling. You and I, who enjoy the advantages of a higher education than is allotted to the average citizen, certainly ought to know better. Sift all this empty talk of war and what have you left? Not a grain of reason is left that can be given as a just occasion for war. There are words that join us more strongly than treaties and documents. If you doubt this cast your glance upon the history of the American-Japanese intercourse from its very beginning. The alpha and omega of this history is exhausted in one word—peace."

This Japanese professor can talk thus glibly of the absence of reason for war while speaking in a California college, but one may doubt whether he would venture to declare in Tokio to the Japanese that their war with Russia was fought without reason, that it was an unnecessary loss of life and wealth, and that it would better never have been fought at all. The very presence of Dr. Nitobé at the Stanford and at other American universities can reasonably be traced to the standing and influence which the Manchurian War gave to the Japanese nation. It was the splendid military showing of Japan in that war that attracted the attention of other nations to the ability of her leading men to tell other countries things that might be of advantage to them.

Where were these college men who enjoy "the advantages of a higher education" less than ten years ago, when there were rumors of war between the Czar and the Mikado? Did they then see that the rumors were but an evidence of the "infinite credulity of the human mind"? In the high circles of the educated in Japan then did Dr. Nitobé raise his voice against the popular demand for war with Russia and say that there was "not a grain of reason" in the talk of war in Tokio?

Dr. Nitobé invites mankind to a study of the relations of the United States with Japan. He says that the world can see stamped upon them the one word, "peace." Dr. Nitobé should abandon his confidence in the higher learning of his class long enough to study more closely American-Japanese history. He wants us to study our relations with Japan from the very beginning. We should like to take him in spirit to the quarterdeck of Commodore Perry's flagship in the Bay of Yedo in 1853, whence he dispatched his famous note to the Shogun. Standing there above the loaded cannon of Commodore Perry's ship Dr. Nitobé would know that it was the threat of war, the eloquence of the shotted guns frowning from the sides of the U.S.S. Mississippi and the U.S.S. Susquehanna that brought Japan to terms and made possible those relations which this Japanese professor is so proud to-day to ascribe to the absence of force. It was not force, but the threat of force; it was not war, but the possibility of war, that induced Japan to open her ports to the ships of the United States and a few months later to other nations. It was the naval demonstration in that instance that brought about the end of Japan's absurd commercial and political isolation and opened the doors of progress to her even as she opened her ports to us. So carefully had the Navy Department prepared for the martial exigencies involved in the Perry expedition that from Holland had been purchased charts of Japanese waters for the extravagant sum of \$30,000. Perry was attended always by marines and bluejackets from his ships each time he went ashore

to meet the Japanese dignitaries, and everything was done to impress the Oriental people with the military might of the United States, while all the time emphasis was laid upon the friendly nature of the American mission. Peace began our relations with Japan, because the Shogun realized that the time had come when his people must either open their ports peacefully or have them opened by force. The full text of this strange view of force and its connection with political relations, together with its suggestions that war scares are set afloat by selfish commercial interests, and even by greedy nations, may be found in the collection of Dr. Nitobé's lectures now published in book form by the Putnam Press, New York, under the title, "The Japanese Nation—Its Land, Its People and Its Life."

THE FRENCH REPUBLICAN COURT.

"Ex-Attache" in the New York Tribune tells this story of the French Republican Court in the days of President MacMahon:

To old Marshal MacMahon and to his wife, one of the greatest ladies of the Noble Faubourg, the Protocole was a constant source of entertainment, although sometimes the old soldier found causes for irritation in the manner in which the late M. Mollard fulfilled his duties as master of ceremonies at the Elysée. Thus, when old Archduke Albert, the generalissimo of the Austrian army, visited Paris in 1878, a most awkward contretemps occurred, for which the Marshal held Mollard responsible. A grand banquet was given at the Elysée in honor of the illustrious foreign guest, and MacMahon had just taken his seat at the table when, in glancing over the menu almost mechanically, he discovered to his horror that the iced entremet figured on the latter as a "Bombe à la Magenta." Of course, the name was meant by Mollard as a compliment to Marshal MacMahon, who had won the victory of Magenta in 1859. But his adversary on that occasion and the Austrian commander whom he had defeated was no other than the very prince in whose honor he was giving the banquet, namely, Archduke Albert.

Another occasion on which Mollard incurred the Marshal's wrath was in connection with the extraordinary scene which took place at the great fête given in the Salle des Glaces at Versailles in October, 1878, in honor of a number of foreign royal personages then in Paris. Everything, as usual, had been intrusted to Mollard, including the list of invitations. Far too many people had been asked and no proper arrangements had been made for the checking of cloaks and wraps.

Indescribable confusion ensued. Indeed, the nature of the chaos can best be realized when it is said that on the following afternoon there remained in the cloak room of the palace at Versailles 300 overcoats, some 500 opera cloaks, 300 men's hats, seventeen chignons, nine wigs and a solitary boot, concerning the ownership of which fun was made at the time by the press.

Mollard, however, recovered his place in the good graces of the Marshal by the following equally comical incident, which took place soon afterward at a reception given at the Ministry of Finance and for which three thousand invitations were issued. Mollard was determined that this time there should be no trouble about the cloak room, and accordingly took particular pains to organize a proper system for checking cloaks and wraps. Unwilling to confide the duties in connection therewith to those whose negligence had been the cause of so much confusion at Versailles, he recruited a force of men upon whose honesty and obedience to orders he felt he could rely, even although they were new to the work, most of them being old soldiers. At that particular period the gibus, or crushed opera hat, had given place to the high silk hat for evening wear. At any rate, only a few of the guests wore opera hats. These unfortunately were among the earliest arrivals. The cloak room attendants observed that after having removed their coats these particular guests flattened their hats by violently pressing them against their breasts before handing them to be put away with their coats.

After that every hat that fell into the hands of the cloak room attendants—and nearly all of them were stiff silk hats—was subjected by the attendants to the same process of foreshortening, with the object of economizing space in the cloak room. The scene which ensued at the close of the entertainment, when considerably over a thousand men in immaculate evening dress were bewailing the fate of their crushed and ruined silk hats, which all bore the most disreputable appearance, was almost as comical in its way as the affair at Versailles.

HOW TO KEEP AN ARMY'S FIGHTING EDGE.

Army officers are frequently criticized for believing that the principle of "eternally at it" is the only way to keep up an army's fighting efficiency, but that their idea is the correct one can be shown by contrasting the great Prussian army of Frederick the Great with the army that went to pieces under the blows of Napoleon, twenty years after the death of Frederick, in 1786. Frederick kept his splendid fighting machine, which had won him his renown in the Seven Years' War, in good order for twenty years after the conclusion of that famous campaign, by being always present at maneuvers and riding among his troops unclad even in heavy rain. Napoleon, though so afraid of the reputation won by Seidlitz's cavalry under Frederick that he had warned Murat not to expose the French cavalry to the Prussian horse attack, "did not know that Frederick's army was moribund," writes Major G. W. Redway, the British military historian, in the United Service Magazine of London, in discussing the "Dawn of Modern Tactics," which to him was in the campaigns of Frederick.

Major Redway says: "The moving spirit was gone and tradition proved a snare, for while an army conscious of its imperfections and disabilities may strive to improve, an army which reposes upon the reputation of its predecessors is of all human institutions the weakest. Cabinets and councils of war may dictate policy and strategy, chemists and mechanics may discover or invent new engines of destruction and regimental commanders may adapt their drill and minor tactics to the new conditions, but the fundamental rules of attack and defense remain unchanged and await the epochal interpreter."

In these remarks is a warning to the United States not to be deceived by those false teachers who are forever pointing to the past military successes of our arms and expecting an inevitable duplication of them in any future war. Armies do not fight with traditions, but with implements of war skillfully handled, and the victory rests at last with those who, ceteris paribus, know best how to handle them, nor in this day and age of mechanically complicated weapons will patriotic enthusiasm alone avail against trained and skilled soldiers.

Major Redway, who recently wrote "The War of

Secession," dealing with the American Civil War, says that Frederick the Great in the ten great battles of the Seven Years' War showed that with small means great results may be achieved when military force is wielded by a master spirit; that mobility is a condition precedent to tactical maneuvers without which an army becomes a mere chopping block for the enemy, that not even genius can command victory without paying the price of success, and that greatness of soul must be his who can decimate a population in order to save the state. Frederick left his successor an army in which artillery had been made both mobile for use with Cavalry and powerful for the support of infantry. He had found a cavalry armored like crusaders, and he left masses of swordsmen who believed that their true weapon was the speed of the horse. His infantry marched, drilled and volleyed with the precision of automata, yet responded to his call on their devotion when heroic sacrifices must be made.

Frederick's generals were taught to combine appreciation of the higher tactics with disciplined daring as troop leaders, to live the life of an anchorite while filled with professional enthusiasm. And if one must attribute many of the virtues of Frederick's army to the fact that its commander was an absolute monarch, it must also be remembered that as a ruler Frederick was beset with anxieties from which the mere general is free; he had not only to win victories, but to raise fresh troops and keep an army in the field for a fourth of the price England now pays for her territorial force, or national guard.

SOME FAMOUS WAR SCOUTS.

In the present troubled state in Mexico a peculiar interest attaches to the story of the fate of Major H. H. Young, chief of scouts to General Sheridan during the Cavalry expedition from Winchester, Va., to the James River, as related in "On Hazardous Service," by William Gilmore Beyer, who tells of the scouts and spies of North and South in the Civil War. Young was one of the most daring spies that ever challenged fate during those four years. He was associated with A. H. Rowand, jr., the latter one of those men of whom it can be said he knew not fear. The author quotes Rowand as explaining recently in his old age the difference in the kinds of spies, of whom he said there were two classes, the scout spy and the regular spy. The latter generally remained inside the enemy's lines and was not supposed to fight except in self-defense; usually he was a civilian. The scout spies were men dressed in the enemy's uniform in order to deceive their pickets and capture them so that the main body could be surprised. Or they would ride up to southern men or women for information, and since they were dressed in the Confederate uniform the citizens would tell them anything they knew. Under strict military law they were subject to the penalty of spies if taken within the enemy's lines. It was Young who coolly set out alone for Staunton, Va., to capture Gen. Jubal Early, of the Confederacy, from his headquarters in the midst of his army. If his identity had been penetrated nothing could have saved him from the fate of a spy. For two nights he actually stood sentry at the door of Early's tent, according to the author, while the faithless Confederate guard with whom he had exchanged places went into town sweethearting. Young could have taken Early, but with nearly sixty miles to travel in the enemy's country, winter-bound and hampered by a prisoner, he realized that some time in the inevitable pursuit he would either have to free Early or kill him and Young was not a murderer. He changed from plan to plan, but at last gave up the attempt, and soon was back in the Union lines.

Young had a keen sense of humor that he could not entirely conceal even in moments of great danger, such as at the capture of Brig. Gen. Rufus Barringer, of the North Carolina Brigade, who was taken behind his own lines the day after Five Forks; dignified General Barringer who drew himself up so haughtily and replied so coldly to the "Confederate" Private Young's cheery, "Good afternoon, General," with a "You have the advantage of me, sir." "You're right, I have, General!" laughed Young as he drew his revolver and demanded the astounded Confederate's surrender. The whole Southern Army between Young and the Union lines, yet he and his men led Barringer and his staff to a Federal prison, although it took from two p.m. until dark to reach safety. And the very next day Young, resplendent in the uniform of a captured Confederate colonel, met in the enemy's lines a colonel from North Carolina and his orderly. Young had a party of his men with him also in gray. The colonel told of the capture of Barringer the day before and then remarked, "I am to take command, I take his place." "Oh, no," said Young, "You do not take his place; you go to the place where he is." And sure enough the colonel joined the general.

After the war Young went down to the Rio Grande border when the French were making trouble in Mexico. There he met Caravajal, leader of the Liberals, and agreed to raise a band of picked men as a bodyguard for him. Arrived at Brownsville Young found that Caravajal had been deposed. Having no money to get his men back to New Orleans, where they had been recruited he pushed on along the American side of the Rio in an effort to reach the camp of General Escobedo, leader of another faction. But bandits, guerrillas, renegade Mexican rancheros and other border outlaws gathered fast around Young's band and from it there came only the rumor of a battle. Young was never heard of again. How he came to an end has never been known, but that so daring and fertile a scout as he should have met his fate as a Mexican soldier of fortune was hard for his northern friends to believe. For several years Sheridan, who had had command of the American Army along the border, refused to credit the report that his former chief of scouts had perished thus ingloriously, but twenty years later in his memoirs he accepted the story of Young's end, which was in effect that his band had been attacked and that Young being on American soil had forbidden his men to fire, and had made every effort to get them across the river. A number of the men were drowned while swimming, and Young himself was shot and killed. It is hard, however, to believe that Young, who had just finished his desperate exploits as a Northern spy, would have hesitated to return fire when attacked just because he was on American soil.

Other famous spies and scouts whose deeds find a chronicler in the author are Miss Van Lew, Wat Bowie, Rowand, "Williams, C. S. A.," the mystery of whose

mission has never been disclosed; the Philipsees, father and son; Mrs. Greenhow, Landegon, John Beall and Timothy Webster. Many of the narratives came from the heroes of the exploits, now white-haired and trembling, or from those associated with them as in the case of Bowie, whose feats were told to the author by Col. John S. Mosby, the Confederate raider. The book is published by Harper and Brothers, New York.

THE BATTLE OF TEL-EL-KEBIR.

In the "Letters of Major Gen. Arthur Fitzroy Hart-Synnot of the British Army," which make up the contents of a large volume published by Edward Arnold, London, are striking descriptions of battle scenes which had come under the eye of the writer. The epistles were to his wife, who by carefully preserving them can now give to the public most interesting observations of a soldier jotted down while the impressions were still fresh in mind. The vividness which the narration in these letters often takes on is shown by this extract from his letter, describing the battlefield of Tel-el-Kebir, in Egypt, fought in September, 1882: "I saw in one of the enemy's batteries (No. 18 battery in my sketch) fourteen men dead in a space of four yards square! But there were more dead and wounded close to the battery I have marked No. 7 than at any other spot on the field. Not only were the Egyptians lying there all about, but in the ditch on the rear side of the battery lay literally a heap of dead, among which were two severely wounded men, still alive.

The ditch was not more than five feet deep and about eight feet wide at the top, and I can only conclude that the unhappy creatures had crowded in there wounded in their efforts to escape and then died there. I shall never forget the picture that ditch presented. Among the dead was a young Egyptian woman of comely features and short black hair curling over her forehead. She was in the ordinary blue dress of a peasant and sat in an easy attitude, her back resting against the side of the ditch. Dead men lay tumbled against her in a heap on both sides, and at her feet was the dead body of an old man with gray hair. It was very remarkable that amid so many distorted visages and eyes open in death her face alone was perfectly calm and her eyes closed just as if she slept. She was quite dead, however, though no wound was apparent. Before I reached the spot two of our officers had already preceded me with as much water as they could carry and had moistened the lips of I know not how many wretches lying in agony on the ground. They had been down in that horrible ditch and had lifted the dead bodies off the bodies of the two wounded Egyptians there and had given them water. These two officers were Captain Walker, of Battery A, 1st Brigade Royal Artillery, and Veterinary Surgeon Boulter, both strangers to me. It seems to me impossible to conceive a much nobler instance of charity than the action of these two men in the first moment of their freedom from duty after the battle, thus starting off to alleviate the suffering as much as they could. The following day I found them out again, and this time they had brought a water cart with them and could leave a bottle of water with every wounded man." Few wives in history, perhaps, have received longer or more militarily written letters from the front than the wife of this officer. In some of his descriptions of battles, notably that of Tel-el-Kebir, he accompanies the letter with diagrams and sketches, showing the positions of the troops so as to make more interesting the perusal of his correspondence.

THE BAYONET IN WARFARE.

(From Our French Correspondent.)

The need of more bayonet fencing or "escrime à la baïonnette" than practiced up to the present in the training of infantry is one important lesson European military experts have learned from the Balkanic conflict. The mistake is seen of the prevailing belief that the progress of firearms had rendered the use of "cold steel" a thing of the past. War experience comes once more to prove that superiority of fire alone is powerless to determine victory over real soldiers. The last word will always belong to the bayonet handled by an infantry familiarized with storming tactics, morally and professionally prepared for the violent, merciless hand-to-hand struggle. This capital military principle French authorities have all along admitted, despite some failure in practice due to the fact that many officers of the younger and "progressive" generation had a tendency to consider "escrime à la baïonnette" as a ridiculous, out of date pastime. For instance, the official battle regulations for the Gallic army judiciously state: "L'assaut à la baïonnette permet de chasser définitivement l'adversaire de sa position; son succès dépend de la valeur du soldat qui, dès le début de l'action, doit ardemment désirer l'assaut comme le moyen suprême d'imposer sa volonté à l'ennemi et de gagner la victoire." The following views on the same subject point to a consensus of opinion among prominent military men:

"An infantry is doomed that expects from the efficacy of its fire the decisive results which alone hand-to-hand fighting can produce" (General Cardot).

"Despite the tremendous and ever-increasing power of firearms, the forward march of the infantry and the bold attack with the bayonet are alone capable of ousting an enemy from a strong entrenched position" (General Langlois).

"An infantry that is not prepared for a bayonet charge had better abstain from engaging in action" (General von Hohenlohe).

"Firearms cause great losses among the enemy, and this excellent work the bayonet completes by striking terror and determining flight" (Marshal von der Goltz).

"Moral value in war resides in the firm will to conquer, and in the conviction in every soldier that success can only be attained by 'boarding' the enemy, that fusillade is only a preliminary to hand-to-hand fighting" (General de Torcy).

"The use of the bayonet is the best means of military education. It teaches soldiers that combat is only a preparation to shock. Men formed under such schooling do not fear the enemy and eagerly attack him. They have moral force on their side" (General Soloviev, Russian army).

Prince Friedrich-Karl, the victor of Metz, commenting on the victories of the French at Magenta and Solferino, wrote in his "Mémoires": "The French soldier knows by experience that the danger of being hit by infantry fire is greatest at medium range, and diminishes rapidly, to altogether vanish as soon as the enemy is within the reach of cold steel."

Already in 1792 the great Carnot, the "organisateur

de la victoire," gave as instructions to commanders at the front: "Offensive is for us an absolute necessity. Do not rely on clever maneuvering, impossible with our untrained troops, but always attack resolutely with the bayonet, whatever the numerical superiority of the enemy. Let it be ever the sacred duty of generals to show their bravery and contempt for death at the head of the storming columns!" The advice was not so bad to judge by the results, when it is remembered that revolutionary France more than held her own against coalized Europe.

If from opinions we turn to actual facts we see that no prominent battle ever took place without "cold steel" playing a decisive rôle.

In the 1870 war, although the Germans won primarily by superior organization and numbers, vigorous attacks en masse with the bayonet decided results in most cases. Weissenburg, Woerth, Spichern, St. Privat, all tell the same tale. The contest remains in suspense for many hours, till energetic infantry attacks, well prepared by superior artillery fire, converge from several sides on the French position and carry it whatever the cost. It will be to the eternal credit of German commanders that they showed themselves true fighting chiefs, animated with the offensive spirit, never hesitating to attack and run risks, even when confronted by superior numbers (like at Mars-la-Tour, 66,000 Germans against 121,000 French). Their dash and daring contrasted with the apathy and gross incompetence of Gallic leaders, men decayed morally and physically and totally unworthy to command the fine troops uselessly sacrificed at Metz and Sedan.

The few successes the French achieved in that terrible conflict were due to offensive tactics and to the bayonet. At Coulmiers the veteran soldiers of von der Tann were, after a fine resistance, driven back by the furious bayonet attacks of the "mobilisés" of General Chanzy. The famous bayonet charge of a few hundred Breton volunteers under the brave Charette demonstrated at Patay what can do energetic offensive with the cold steel even under despairing conditions, so true is the saying: "Quelques centaines d'hommes prêts à mourir, cela fait beaucoup de monde, beaucoup plus que ne le croit l'arithmétique."

There is, of course, no need to insist on the prominent rôle the cold steel plays in colonial warfare against opponents unprepared for hand-to-hand fighting. American troops in the Philippine Islands, English in Egypt, in India and in South Africa, French in Indo-China, Sudan and Morocco, have all experienced the value of "la reine baïonnette." Bayonet charges led to the capture of Marrakech by Colonel Mangin, as well as to the victory, after a stubborn contest, of General Brulard against the well entrenched army of Caïd Anflous (near Mogador) on Jan. 24-27 last.

The experience of military men in the Balkans has confirmed the data of the Russo-Japanese conflict. The bayonet has proved the "ultima ratio," the decisive weapon par excellence, especially during night attacks. Now, it must not be forgotten that the progress of aeronautes, by the novel and unprecedented facilities it affords for accurate scouting, will render night operations far more frequent than they have been in the past. Hence a certitude that cold steel will exercise an ever-increasing influence on the result of future battles. Hence also the wisdom of the measures lately adopted in France, as well as in Germany, to prepare infantrymen for the inevitable hand-to-hand struggle.

J. B. G.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

H. Rider Haggard, whose African stories nearly a generation ago brought him fame, turns to that land again for the theme of his latest book, "Child of Storm" (Longmans, Green Company, New York), in which reappears that hero of other stories, Allan Quartermain. The author deals with the struggles for power among rival chieftains at the time of the great Cetewayo, before that evil hour when he ventured to match himself against the military power of Britain. Of these dark-skinned South African natives the author does not hesitate to say: "They had virtues then as well as vices. To serve their country in arms, to die for it and for the king; such was their primitive ideal. If they were fierce they were loyal, and feared neither wounds nor doom; if they listened to the dark reds of the witch doctor, the trumpet call of duty sounded still louder in their ears; if at the king's bidding they went forth to slay unsparringly, at least they were not mean and vulgar. From those who continually must face the last great issues of life or death, meanness and vulgarity are far removed. Now everything is changed, and doubtless in the balance this is best, but still we may wonder what are the thoughts of some ancient warrior of Chaka's time as he suns himself crouched on the ground where once stood the royal kraal and watches men and women of the Zulu blood passing homeward from the cities or the mines befuddled, some of them, with the white man's smuggled liquor, grotesque in the white man's cast-off garments, and then shuts his sunken eyes and remembers the plumed and kilted regiments making that same ground shake as, with a thunder of salute, line upon line, company upon company, they rushed out to battle."

The Putnams announce the early publication of Volume III. of Ropes's "Story of the Civil War," which is prepared by Col. William Roscoe Livermore, U.S.A., retired, who has undertaken to continue the work begun by Mr. Ropes previous to his death. This volume is devoted to "The Campaigns of 1863 to July 10."

Army and Navy officers, especially those on the retired list who find in their clubs much relaxation and pleasure in the playing of whist in its different forms, should be interested in the discussion of the possibility of hands in auction bridge, as now played under the new count, in the book by Milton C. Work, of the Philadelphia Racquet Club and chairman of the Card Committee of the New York Whist Club, which is just from the press of Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston, under the title of "Auction of To-day." Mr. Work is the originator of the "new count," by which the value of no-trumps is cut from twelve to ten, the diamond hand is raised from six to seven and clubs from four to six, so that with any trump a player can go game in one deal on a love score. In commenting on the effect of auction upon the game of bridge we recently said that it has made the drawing of inferences from the bidding almost as important a feature as the playing of the cards themselves. That this view of the change effected in bridge was not overdrawn is indicated by the language of Mr. Work on page 2, where he says: "The average club or social game produces numerous expert players, while the sound bidder is a rara avis. The explanation is not hard to find. In whist and bridge the play is the predominant factor, but in the new pastime the most important part of the games is concluded before the first card leaves the leader's hand." In view of this fact perhaps, as we

suggested, some player will come forward with a change that will lessen the importance of bidding, while at the same time taking from the dealer and dummy the bridge monopoly of trump-making. We note that Mr. Work uses the word "knave," while another authority, R. F. Foster, calls the card the "jack."

BRITISH ADMIRAL OF REVOLUTION DAYS.

At the time of the Revolutionary War the opinion was held in the mother country by military men, among others the Secretary of War, Lord Barrington, that the operations against the colonies should be entirely naval, that the principal ports should be occupied and the coastwise trade should be cut off, with an occasional predatory excursion inland. To attempt to conquer America by a land war, declared General Harvey, one of the military chiefs of the kingdom, was as wild an idea as ever controverted common sense. This, together with a description of the activity of the Americans on the sea, and of how they swarmed about the waters of the American ports, making the life of the British naval officers miserable with their frequent surprising captures, is told in the third volume of the publications of the Naval History Society, which is now issued for the society's members to the limited number of three hundred copies. The title of this interesting book is "The Despatches of Molyneux Shuldham," who was vice admiral of the Blue and commander-in-chief of the British ships in North America, January-July, 1776. The frontispiece is a part of the log of the 14-gun brig Andrew Doria, one of the most successful cruisers that sailed under the Rattlesnake flag and among the first of the Continental vessels to put to sea after the regular organization of the American Navy. This "journal" was kept by James Josiah, her first lieutenant, who later was captured while in charge of a prize. "It is among the earliest records of our own Navy, and without doubt the first logbook of an American public armed vessel." It happened to be preserved because the British admiral into whose hands it fell sent it to London to illustrate the activity of the Continental Navy. How the weather favored the Americans in their early military operations is shown in the preface of this work, which is edited by the society's secretary, Mr. Robert W. Neeser.

When the condition of the British army besieged by Washington in Boston became known to the British Ministry every effort was made to supply its wants. Five thousand oxen, fourteen thousand sheep and a huge consignment of hogs were purchased and sent out alive; fresh vegetables of all kinds were cured by special process; five thousand "chaldrons" of coal were shipped with the very fagots necessary to kindle them; while oats, beans and hay for the horses, and nearly half a million of money were added. But the transports sailed too late in the season, contrary winds kept them long on the very coasts of England; the preserved vegetables fermented and had to be thrown overboard, and the vessels were storm-tossed until the greater part of their live cargo perished. Again, when Howe undertook to drive the troops of Washington out of the redoubts occupied on Dorchester Heights at Boston a terrific storm came up and raged so long that the American forces were able to entrench themselves so that the British abandoned the attempt to dislodge them. Admiral Shuldham was succeeded by Admiral Lord Howe in July, 1776. For several months longer Shuldham remained on the coast as a subordinate until he was ordered home.

CLAIMS FOR HORSES LOST IN SERVICE.

Claims for horses lost in service have been the subject of much discussion in the Court of Claims and before the accounting officers of the Treasury, the last contribution to this being the Comptroller's decision of Feb. 19, 1913, upon the horse claim of Capt. Frank Parker. There were two acts of Congress on this subject, the first being the Act of March 3, 1849, appearing in the Revised Statutes, Sec. 3482. This provided pay for all horses lost in service either in peace or in war, and as amended by the Act of 1874 without regard to the cause if it was by some exigency or necessity of the military service. The Act of March 3, 1885, is general in its character, and provides for the loss of private property in time of peace, allowance being for such "articles of personal property" as the Secretary of War should certify to be necessary to the officer. It was believed that this statute was broad enough to include horses, but by a decision of the Assistant Comptroller on July 24, 1911, it was declared that horses were not so included. He also ruled that he was forbidden to consider claims under the Act of 1849 for horses lost in service because of certain statutes of limitation. Upon appeal to the Court of Claims that court sustained its jurisdiction under the Act of 1849, and has rendered judgment for a good many horses lost in the Spanish War and in the Philippines. Officers who lost horses could not obtain pay through the Department, but had to go before the Court of Claims.

Capt. Frank Parker, whose horse was lost from pneumonia contracted on shipboard while being transported to Cuba, was not satisfied with the Assistant Comptroller's decision and presented to the Comptroller of the Treasury the merits of his claim, and fortified this by an argument prepared by his attorneys, King and King. The Comptroller in his decision of Feb. 19, 1913, declares that he cannot concur with the Assistant Comptroller's statement that a horse was not an article, but says that a horse is as much an article of personal property as a pair of trousers. He says:

"The items of property limited to reimbursement by the act are such as the Secretary of War finds to be useful, necessary and proper for an officer or soldier in quarters; such an officer if required to be mounted might possibly find it somewhat inconvenient to be without trousers, but he would also find it absolutely necessary to have a horse."

A number of claims for horses lost in service have already been filed in the Court of Claims. Some of these will have to be prosecuted there because not presented to the accounting officers in time. Others can be withdrawn from consideration there and prosecuted before the accounting officers under the decision referred to.

It will be a month or six weeks before the result of the recent examination for ordnance sergeants will be known. The papers from the candidates who took the examination in the United States have been received at the War Department, but those from the Philippines and China will not arrive for some time. The results will not be announced until all the papers have been passed upon at the Ordnance Department.

NURSING THE TURKISH SOLDIER.

The New York Independent publishes an interesting account by Miriam Hathaway, professor of mathematics in the American College for women at Constantinople, of her experiences of nursing Turkish soldiers in the hospital at Constantinople. She says, in part:

"It is unnecessary to give many harrowing details, but a description of two or three cases will illustrate the seriousness of the wounds and the patience and endurance of the men. In the corner lay a red-haired man from Samsun, a handsome fellow, with a fair, white skin. He had been in the cavalry. A saber had slashed across the back of his right hand, severing all the tendons just below the knuckles; then he was pushed off his horse onto the waiting bayonets. He had two bad cuts in his head, seven down his back and one long one on his shoulder when I first saw him.

Hassan was an older man. One bullet had broken his jaw and another had gone through his shoulder, shattering the shoulder-blade. How he managed to do as much for himself as he did was a wonder to me, but he asked for very little assistance, except to have the covers moved when he wanted to sit up or lie down. In spite of his bad jaw, he succeeded in eating fairly large amounts of semi-solids. He had great ability to sit still and do nothing. If you can imagine Buddha sitting cross-legged on a mattress, with a white night-cap on his head and a bright red yorghan over his shoulders, you have a good picture of Hassan.

"When Vali came in, the most optimistic surgeon said he couldn't live twenty-four hours. A large, heavy bullet had hit him in the chest, breaking four ribs and tearing the lung. When he was received the bullet was somewhere under his ribs; he was raising very bloody sputum, and every time that the external wound was uncovered it discharged great quantities of pus. In spite of all gloomy prophecies Vali not only lived twenty-four hours, but gradually got well. The bullet worked out from its hiding place, and I have seldom seen anyone more proud and excited than Vali when he first realized that he could feel it where it lay imbedded in the muscles below his shoulder-blade. He could hardly wait for the doctor to cut it out.

"These are typical cases of the men received when the hospital was first opened. Those who came later from Tchataldja had cleaner wounds, but they were fearfully torn by the shrapnel.

"I had never expected to feel much respect or personal liking for the common Turkish soldier, but these patients commanded both. As most of us who were caring for them could speak only a few words of their language, they were lying ill and wounded in a place the like of which they had never seen before and people who must have seemed to them unaccountably stupid because they could not talk to them, and yet they were ready to carry out all orders which they understood; they were most considerate, and almost too uncomplaining.

"The mere fact that they had lived to get to the hospital at all proved their phenomenal endurance, but they gave proofs of it in other ways as well. In spite of their wounds they seldom ran high temperatures, and only one or two were restless. One day, hearing an unexpected sound behind me, I turned my head to see what was happening. Sadik had wrapped himself in his gray blanket and started on a walk around the room. As he had a badly shattered forearm and a bullet wound through the body at the waist line, I was alarmed. Before I had fairly caught my breath, Bekir—he of the dozen bayonet wounds—picked up his blanket and started to walk, too. I expected to see the broken leg cases start next. One turn around the room satisfied Bekir, but Sadik made three before I could get him to bed—and he wasn't any worse for the experience either.

"I am firmly convinced that one reason so many of these men recovered was their habit of absolute temperance. Mohammed forbade the use of liquors, and the Moslem peasant respects that prohibition, however much his higher class brother may evade it. The soldiers of most 'civilized' countries are not noted for their abstinence, but my Turkish patients never expressed a desire for anything more stimulating than tea. One man who was dying of double pneumonia absolutely refused to touch the brandy the doctor prescribed.

"On the other hand, they wanted unlimited cigarettes. The Turkish tobacco, even of the cheapest grade, is mild, so they were allowed to smoke all they wanted to. They also had a passion for anything sweet.

"In the past one has read much of the fierceness of the Turkish soldier, of his cruelty and inhumanity. What he may be in battle I cannot say. I have never seen him there, and I hope I never shall, but as a hospital patient the testimony of all who have helped to nurse him is that he is remarkably easy to care for and exceedingly appreciative of all that is done for him."

OPPOSED TO THE CANTEEN.

Fort Barrancas, Fla., Feb. 23, 1913.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Herewith is a letter from a retired ordnance sergeant giving his experience with the sale of beer in the post exchange. It is requested that you publish this letter. It is generally believed that all Army officers are in favor of the sale of wine and beer in the post exchange. For my part, I can see no good in the proposal and an infinite amount of harm. Any man who acquires the alcoholic habit by drinking beer on the reservation will soon leave the reservation for stronger liquor. So far as drunkenness goes, a beer alcoholic is as worthless as any. At this post there are enlisted men who have been slaves to the liquor habit who are now making honest efforts to quit the use of all alcoholic liquor. Total abstinence is their only course if they wish to stay in the Army. What hope would there be for these men if they could not visit the post exchange without being thrown in contact with alcoholic beverages?

When your men have practically perfect health, how are you going to improve it? In my company there is now no man sick, and this condition prevails for days and weeks at a time. It is known by all who have read or observed that beer alcoholics have not the stamina of total abstainers. Why sell that on the reservation which tends directly to a reduction of physical health and vigor and promotes infractions of discipline of all kinds?

JOHN W. C. ABBOTT, Capt., C.A.C.

Warrington, Fla., Jan. 12, 1913.

Capt. W. C. Abbott, Artillery Corps.

Sir: Referring to a conversation with you sometime since, in which reference was made to the canteen, or post exchange, I would state that during my services of forty-five years in the Army I have served at two posts where the canteen was in operation, viz., Fort Ringgold, Texas, and Fort Barrancas, Fla.

During the time that beer was sold at Fort Ringgold, Texas, there was really more drunkenness than I ever saw, before or since.

I had a similar experience at Fort Barrancas, Fla., until

the sale of beer was discontinued, after which matters became much better.

I have known young soldiers at Fort Barrancas, Fla., who had never tasted intoxicating liquors, but who were desirous of learning to play pool, and who would patronize the post exchange, and in the space of four to six months would become drunkards.

My experience is that the sale of beer in the canteen is most detrimental to the morale of the Army—and should be prohibited, if possible.

Very respectfully,
R. BONNER,
Ordnance Sergeant, U.S. Army, retired.

A true copy.

JOHN W. C. ABBOTT, Captain, C.A.C.

LAMENT OF THE —TH CAVALRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The theory of localization of regiments is fine, all right, when local conditions come up to certain standards—civilization, for instance, where the street cars run, and freight charges are less than the invoice price; but then localization is not always what it is cracked up to be. It would be nice for some, but it is quite evident that there are not and will not be enough desirable localities to go round. Arizona, for instance, is lovely for a while. But there are other places, apparently, as witness the following protest sung by the hilarious souls of a certain regiment of horse. With its music and local color it's a peach, all right, especially at about third-drink time in the evening. There is no claim made in the following classic for metre, rhyme or other trimmings:

IT'S OLD ARIZONA AGAIN.

Tune: "The Girl in the Yellow Holoku."

Oh, it's old Arizona again—

I tell you it is a sin!

We've all been there before,

But we're going back some more—

Oh, it's old Arizona again!

Oh, it's old Arizona again—

A place where we all have been!

With its bare and rocky ground,

And the rattlers running 'round,

Oh, it's old Arizona again!

Oh, it's old Arizona again—

With its "Greasers" and bad, bad men!

They don't know the "Boston Dip,"

But they'll shoot you from the hip,

Oh, it's old Arizona again!

Oh, it's old Arizona again—

We'll stay there till the Lord knows when!

The scenery and fresh air,

Will be our bill-of-fare,

Down in old Arizona again!

Oh, it's old Arizona again—

Where the rest of our lives we'll spend!

Everytime we get away,

They send us back to stay,

Down in old Arizona again!

—Lament of the —th Cavalry.

"THE GLORIOUS BOOT."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The letters on "The Navy Plucking System" and on "Elimination Without Robbery," in your issues of Feb. 1 and Feb. 8, are manifestations of interest which every officer should feel in an important measure about which the majority are, apparently, apathetic.

Efficiency says: "These two grades (ensign and lieutenant, J.G.) form the reservoir for the upper grades. Into this reservoir each year are injected about 150 ensigns, but only forty flow out. In ten years the surplus of lieutenants, junior grade, will amount to 1,100." Quite true, but why inject 150 ensigns into the reservoir each year, and in order to make places for them, pluck young commanders and lieutenant commanders—men who have been trained at considerable expense, men of good record, men who have been tried and proved, men who are young for their rank—when, to judge from the quality of some of the ones injected into the reservoir in the past few years, it is a hundred-to-one shot that the man who is kept will never be as good as the man who was plucked?

The provisions of the Act of March 3, 1903, for the increase of appointments of midshipmen to the Naval Academy will continue in force only until June 30, 1913. The number of midshipmen increased from 531 in 1902 (125 at sea, 406 at Naval Academy) to 928 in 1904 (105 at sea, 823 at the Academy), and gradually to a maximum of 1219 in 1909 (of whom 848 were at the Academy).

It is reported that an effort will be made in Congress to extend the application of this Act of March, 1903, for a further period of six years. Why? Is it only because some of the gentlemen in Congress wish to hang on to every bit of their painfully diminished patronage? If so, then apply at the Naval Academy a system of plucking and elimination so rigorous that there will be graduated only the number actually needed. Why inject into the already fearfully congested reservoir a lot of medium-grade men who are not needed; and then, to make places for them later, ruthlessly kick out good men from the top of the list? The arguments for the existing system of plucking always seem to me to be "backwards." Why should all the plucking be done high up the list? If a lot of vacancies for lieutenants, why not do a lot of weeding out in the lieutenants' grade? Even better, do a little more thorough weeding in the midshipmen's list.

While, as Efficiency says, the effect of plucking may be to introduce a spirit of competition, it has not yet been demonstrated that the spirit is altogether a wholesome one, or that it has improved that *esprit* which is a vital factor in the efficiency of a military service. Those men who are best known will, naturally, be favored when it comes to a choice between them and others; and no one will argue that the best known are the best. The effect on many seems rather to make them think: "What's the use?"

It seems to me that, for those officers who entered the Service with the assurance that they would retire with three-fourths their pay; who have given the best years of their life to the Service with this assurance always in mind; who have reached a time of life when it would be difficult for them to take up some other pursuit; whose whole interest and hearts are in the Service—there should be something better than the Order of the Boot. Most of them have carried out, zealously and faithfully, their part of the original contract; a contract which it is now proposed to abrogate, to make places for a lot of unknown youngsters and show a specious economy in naval appropriation to a billion-dollar congress. Of course, each one should be willing to immo-

late himself on the altar of devotion to the best interests of the Service; and there are, no doubt, many who yearn for a martyr's crown—waiting piously, with folded hands and eyes uplifted, for the Glorious Boot; with lips all pursed to say, as the bump comes: "The Plucking Board's will be Done." But we should not permit these devoted men to sacrifice themselves—to make a junior lieutenant's holiday.

As Eliminate says: "Let us unite to get what the Service needs." I am sure that there are many officers like myself who have given but scant study to the proposed Personnel bill. I could not have blown off steam with any degree of pleasure if I really knew anything about the bill. As Mark Twain said, a real knowledge of the subject always "cramps one's style" in arguing; lacking knowledge, one can go as far as he likes.

It is apparent that something must be done, both for the good of the Service and the sake of these poor gummed-up, congested lieutenants. There seems to be a grave doubt in the minds of many that what the bill proposes is the best for the Service, or the lieutenants either. If we get together (if such a thing be ever possible), it seems that some scheme could be devised which would improve existing conditions and yet permit each nominee for the Down and Out Club to say his *meum dimitis* in some other spirit than that of utter bitterness and disgust.

ELYK.

IN MEMORY OF GENERAL RODENBOUGH.

Headquarters, 2d U.S. Cavalry, G.O. 10,

Fort Bliss, Texas, Feb. 17, 1913.

At a special meeting of the officers of the 2d Cavalry, held at Fort Bliss, Texas, on the eighth day of February, 1913, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The regiment has learned with the deepest sorrow of the passing away of one of its most gallant regimental commanders,

Brig. Gen. Theophilus Francis Rodenbough, U.S. Army,

which occurred on Dec. 19, 1912,

Resolved, That in the death of this brave soldier, gallant commander, and generous friend, the regiment has suffered an incalculable loss.

Resolved, That through his services, as a 2d Cavalryman, including the command of the regiment in the following named battles, Gettysburg, Brandy Station, Rappahannock Station, Todd's Tavern, Yellow Tavern, Meadow Bridge, Mechanicsville, Hawes's Shop, Hanover Courthouse, Old Church, Cold Harbor, Trevilian Station, and Winchester, he has handed down to succeeding generations an example of devotion to duty, patriotism, integrity, and honor, which will ever be guarded as one of the regiment's most valued legacies.

Resolved, That the gratitude of the regiment is due him for his continued fatherly interest in his old command and his services as historian, in preserving the records of gallant deeds of the 2d Cavalry for the first seventy-five years of its existence, and of adding them to the country's history.

Resolved, That the sympathies of the regiment be extended to the widow and to the other members of the family of General Rodenbough in their bereavement.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in orders and that copies be furnished to the members of the immediate family of General Rodenbough and to the press.

By order of Colonel West:

C. G. HARVEY,

Captain and Adjutant, 2d Cavalry, Adjutant.

"COLD STEEL" IN MODERN WARFARE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Dear Sir: I am indebted to Captain Bravetta, the distinguished Italian naval expert, for his emphatic support of my contention as to the undiminished rôle of "cold steel" in modern warfare. He says: "All our battles in Tripoli have been won with the cold steel, no less than 1,200 Turks and Arabs having been killed with the bayonet in a single fight. Italian soldiers will always be famous for handling cold steel in the most efficient manner." These affirmations, which reflect credit on the patriotism of the Italian officer, also testify to a consensus of opinion about hand-to-hand fighting being the test of true bravery and soldierlike qualities. Englishmen, Germans, Austrians, Russians and even Frenchmen all emit pretensions to efficiency in this special mode of warfare; and, after all, their historical records are perhaps not inferior to those of the Italians!

J. B. GAUTREAU.

A CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PROTEST.

New York, Feb. 20, 1913.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The editorial under title "Mexico" in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, issue of Feb. 15, I have just read through. It is with some surprise that I find toward the end a reference to Christian Science, which betrays a misunderstanding of Christian Science methods. Because of the manner in which Christian Science is brought into this war discussion, many of your readers, who, like myself, are Christian Scientists, will see that your use of the term made in this instance is irrelevant, and does not therefore assist in making the desired point. Kindly permit me to assure the readers of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL who are Christian Scientists that "Christian Science methods" are not to "ignore it" as is affirmed. While I cannot attempt to discuss the war question from the intelligent vantage point of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, I can with some assurance, based upon understanding, correct this erroneous impression regarding Christian Science methods.

To use your illustration of the Hawaiians, "who throw their children into the water to teach them to swim," I venture it would not be contended that the adoption of some other method of teaching children to swim was "ignoring" the problem. I learned to swim without this, as no doubt others have done. When Christian Science proposes, therefore, methods differing from the material, human theories relied upon by those persons who are not Christian Scientists, it does not follow at all that the situation, whatever its nature, is ignored.

Although the prevailing modes and systems, predicated upon much thought-taking for the body and "the things that are seen," are not included in Christian Science methods, nevertheless Christian Science, far from ignoring the demands of the hour, does recognize the fact that there is a great need of an effectual means for grappling with and overcoming the offending conditions. Since all the Christian Scientists there are prefer to rely on Christian Science methods, after having tried other and established devices for the amelioration of human woes, this I affirm is proof enough that Christian Science does supply the effectual means. By utilizing these means, the Christian Scientist is enabled to march straight up to the cause of the difficulty, and on

the basis of what he knows and demonstrates of Christian Science, to meet and master the disturbing elements.

The world of testimonials showing lives regenerated, health restored, hope renewed and life made glad under Christian Science methods, is reason enough, and is the evidence to prove that Christian Science does give adequate care to every situation requiring attention, instead of ignoring it.

H. CORNWELL WILSON,
Committee on Publication, N.Y.

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Naval Appropriation bill, H.R. 28812, discussion of which was begun in the House on Feb. 22, was passed by the House on Feb. 26. It carries items of appropriation totaling \$138,629,452.53, as against \$123,151,538.76 last year. The new building program provides for the building of one battleship, six torpedoblast destroyers and four submarines. Appropriation for the transport and the supply ship were voted out. The total appropriation for new construction heretofore and herein authorized for the next fiscal year amounts to \$33,241,504. A proviso was adopted "that the money for the battleship herein authorized shall not be available unless said battleship is built in one of the Government navy yards."

House action on the bill before its passage, except as noted above, is given further on in this article. On this page we give the substance of the bill as introduced in the House.

THE BILL AS INTRODUCED.

The building program which has been amended as above read as follows on original introduction of the measure in the House:

INCREASE OF THE NAVY.

That for the purpose of further increasing the Naval Establishment of the United States the President is hereby authorized to have constructed two first-class battleships, each carrying as heavy armor and as powerful armament as any vessel of its class, to have the highest practicable speed and greatest desirable radius of action, and to cost, exclusive of armor and armament, not to exceed \$7,425,000 each.

Six torpedoblast destroyers, to have the highest practicable speed, to cost, exclusive of armor and armament, not to exceed \$950,000 each.

Four submarine torpedoblasts in an amount not exceeding in the aggregate \$2,478,936; and the sum of \$1,294,912 is hereby appropriated for said purpose.

One transport, to cost, exclusive of armor and armament, not to exceed \$1,850,000 (voted out, as noted above).

One supply ship to cost, exclusive of armor and armament, not to exceed \$1,425,000 (voted out, as noted above).

The Secretary of the Navy may build any or all of the vessels authorized in this act in such navy yards as he may designate, and shall build any of the vessels herein authorized in such navy yards as he may designate, should it reasonably appear that the persons, firms, or corporations, or the agents thereof, bidding for the construction of any of said vessels, have entered into any combination, agreement, or understanding, the effect, object, or purpose of which is to deprive the Government of fair, open, and unrestricted competition in letting contracts for the constructions of any of said vessels.

Construction and machinery: On account of hulls and outfits of vessels and steam machinery of vessels heretofore and herein authorized, to be available until expended, \$21,768,228.

Increase of the Navy; torpedoblasts: On account of submarine torpedoblasts heretofore authorized, to be available until expended, \$2,058,363.

Increase of the Navy; equipment: Toward the completion of equipment outfit of the vessels heretofore and herein authorized, to be available until expended, \$490,000.

Increase of the Navy; armor and armament: Toward the armor and armament for vessels heretofore and herein authorized, to be available until expended, \$15,618,913.

Total increase of the Navy heretofore and herein authorized, to be available until expended, \$41,230,416.

That no part of any sum herein appropriated shall be expended for the purchase of structural steel, ship plates, armor, armament, or machinery from any persons, firms, or corporations who have combined or conspired to monopolize the interstate or foreign commerce or trade of the United States, or the commerce or trade between the states and any territory or the District of Columbia, in any of the articles aforesaid, and no purchase of structural steel, ship plates, or machinery shall be made at a price in excess of a reasonable profit above the actual cost of manufacture. But this limitation shall in no case apply to any existing contract.

That no part of any sum herein appropriated under "Increase of the Navy" shall be used for the payment of any clerical, drafting, inspection, or messenger service, or for the pay of any of the other classified force under the various bureaus of the Navy Department, Washington, D.C.

That no part of any sum appropriated by this act shall be used for any expense of the Navy Department at Washington, D.C., unless specific authority is given by law for such expenditure.

The Department asked for a building program of three battleships, twelve destroyers with their tenders, two transports, one ammunition ship, five submarines with their tender, two gunboats, and one supply vessel, which would have increased the appropriation by \$22,327,814.47.

The appropriation for maintenance of the Navy, Marine Corps, and the Naval Academy, exclusive of the increase of the Navy, this year amounts to \$105,387,948.53, while the cost for the same items last year amounted to \$102,655,634.28. These figures show an increase of \$2,732,314.25 exclusive of any new construction heretofore or herein authorized. This increase is to be accounted for by the following increases which must be provided for in the maintenance of the present Navy: Pay of the Navy, \$1,983,690.75; equipment of vessels, \$756,700; cost of target practice, \$300,000; experiments, ordnance, \$100,000; increased wage scale at Washington Navy Yard and proving ground, \$100,000. The balance of \$140,000 for pay mechanics is provided for in "Armor, armament, increase of the Navy." Coal increased \$1,000,000. Bureau of Supplies and Accounts provisions, etc., \$321,113.50. Pay of the Marine Corps, \$116,175. These increases, deemed absolutely necessary, total \$4,677,679.25. The committee made reductions in the working appropriations of the Navy as follows: Bureau of Construction and Repair, \$229,144; steam machinery, \$250,000; clothing, Marine Corps, \$66,000; outfits, first enlistment, \$100,000; gunnery prizes, \$67,000; public works, \$189,355. This makes a total of \$901,499, and there are many minor reductions in other appropriations throughout the bill.

The committee says: "Owing to the fact that the Navy bill did not become a law until Aug. 22 last year, and preparation of design for new battleship being necessary, it was not necessary to appropriate a full year's appropriation for new construction for the first fiscal year, and the appropriation under 'Increase of the Navy' in last year's bill was therefore reduced. In the present bill a great deal of the construction will be duplicated and a full year's appropriation will have to be made not only for construction heretofore authorized, but herein authorized as well. An appropriation of

\$22,284,001 is necessary to provide for the next fiscal year for work heretofore authorized."

COMPARISON WITH LAST YEAR.

The following table is a comparative statement of the appropriations for 1913, and the amount recommended in this bill:

	Appropriated, 1913.	Recommended in this bill.
Pay of the Navy.....	\$37,280,971	\$39,264,662
Pay, miscellaneous.....	1,000,000	1,000,000
Contingent, Navy.....	46,000	46,000
Care of lepers, etc., island of Guam.....	14,000	14,000
Pay of enlisted men of U.S.S. Georgia.....	4,300	.....
Bureau of Navigation.....	3,111,723	3,074,016
Bureau of Ordnance.....	13,007,500	12,648,500
Bureau of Equipment.....	8,948,300	10,520,000
Bureau of Yards and Docks.....	1,530,000	1,530,000
Public works, navy yards and stations.....	4,623,300	4,433,945
Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.....	542,000	667,000
Bureau of Supplies and Accounts.....	9,192,328	9,488,441
Bureau of Construction and Repair.....	8,679,144	8,665,000
Bureau of Steam Engineering.....	6,596,000	6,092,000
Naval Academy.....	580,620	586,150
Marine Corps:		
Paymaster.....	4,387,121	4,503,296
Quartermaster.....	3,038,857	3,054,937
Increase of the Navy (exclusive of first year of new building program):		
Construction and machinery.....	4,808,705	13,550,728
Torpedoblasts.....	921,647	2,058,363
Colliers.....	581,321	.....
Armor and armament.....	5,000,000	6,500,000
Equipment.....	100,000	175,000

Total (exclusive of new building program).....\$113,993,838 \$127,872,039

Increase of the Navy (first year of proposed building program):

Construction and machinery.....	\$5,037,500	\$8,217,500
Torpedoblasts.....	1,600,000	1,294,912
Armor and armament.....	2,265,200	9,118,913
Equipment.....	255,000	315,000

Grand total.....\$123,151,538 \$146,818,364

The grand total was reduced to \$138,629,452.53 before the House passed the bill.

An increase in "Pay of the Navy" over last year of \$1,983,690.75, is due to an increased number of officers authorized by law and increased pay of officers and men for length of service. And pay for the full enlisted force is estimated for, as it is believed the Navy will be recruited to its full strength during the next fiscal year, while only part of the pay for the increase in the enlisted force was appropriated for last year.

NEW LEGISLATION PROPOSED.

New legislation carried by the bill as introduced includes the following:

Aviation Pay.—That from and after the passage and approval of this act pay and allowances that are now or may be hereafter fixed by law for officers of the Navy and Marine Corps shall be increased fifty per centum for such officers as are now or may hereafter be detailed by the Secretary of the Navy on aviation duty: Provided, That this increase of pay and allowances shall be given to such officers only as are actual flyers of heavier-than-air craft, and while so detailed: Provided further, That no more than thirty officers of the Navy and Marine Corps shall be detailed to aviation service: Provided further, That no officer above the rank of lieutenant commander in the Navy or major in the Marine Corps shall be detailed for actual flying: Provided further, That nothing in this provision shall be construed to increase the total number of officers now in the Navy or Marine Corps.

Commutation of subsistence, Nurse Corps.—That the accounting officers of the Treasury are hereby authorized and directed to allow in the accounts of disbursing officers of the Navy all payments heretofore made by them in accordance with orders or regulations of the Secretary of the Navy for commutation of subsistence to members of the Nurse Corps of the Navy at the rate therein specified, and that the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to hereafter allow members of the Nurse Corps of the Navy seventy-five cents per diem in lieu of subsistence when subsistence in kind is not furnished by the Government.

Leave of absence, per diem employees.—Provided further, That the same construction shall be made of the law applying to leave of absence of all per diem employees of the classified service of the clerical, drafting, inspection, messenger, and watch force paid from appropriations made in this act: Provided further, That employees while taking their leaves of absence shall not receive compensation for services rendered during the period of such leave of absence in addition to leave pay.

Limiting price of powder.—Provided, That no part of any money appropriated by this act shall be expended for the purchase of powder other than small-arms powder at a price in excess of fifty-three cents a pound.

Depots for coal and other fuel: Sec. 1552, Rev. Stat., U.S., authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to establish, at such places as he may deem necessary, suitable depots for coal and other fuel for the supply of steamships of war, is hereby repealed.

To complete coaling plant at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, \$306,250; heater coils in fuel oil tanks, \$43,500; additional fuel oil tank at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, \$30,000; fuel oil tank at Boston, Mass., \$57,700; contingent for repairs and additions to existing depots for coal and other fuel, \$62,550; in all, \$500,000, to be available until expended.

Buildings and grounds, Naval Academy.—For the establishment of a dairy, \$100,000, to be treated as an advance to the midshipmen's store fund, at the Naval Academy, to be ultimately repaid to the United States wharf and approach (to cost not exceeding \$125,000), \$50,000; in all, \$150,000.

New proving range for high-power guns.—The Secretary of the Navy is directed to investigate and report at the next regular session of Congress the most suitable location for a new firing and proving range for high-power guns of the Navy in the vicinity of the proving grounds, Indian Head, Md., or elsewhere, having a free and unobstructed range of not less than 18,000 yards, and the cost thereof, and the Secretary of the Navy is authorized to secure options for the purchase of said land and report said options to Congress for its future consideration and action.

Public works appropriations.—The amounts herein appropriated for public works, except for the Naval Observatory and for repairs and preservation at navy yards and stations, shall be available until expended.

Navy hospitals.—Sec. 4810, Rev. Stat., U.S., is hereby amended as to read: "Sec. 4810. The Secretary of the Navy shall procure at suitable places proper sites for Navy hospitals, and if the necessary buildings are not procured with the site, shall cause such to be erected, having due regard to economy, and giving preference to such plans as with most convenience and least cost will admit of subsequent additions, when the funds permit and circumstances require; and shall provide, at one of the establishments, a permanent asylum for disabled and decrepit Navy officers, seamen, and marines: Provided, That hereafter no sites shall be procured or hospital buildings erected or extensions to existing hospitals made until after Congress shall have approved estimates therefor regularly submitted to Congress through the Treasury Department."

Vessel repairs authorized.—The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to make expenditures for repairs and changes on the vessels herein named, in an amount not to exceed sum specified for each vessel, respectively: North Dakota, \$250,000; Minnesota, \$250,000; submarine C-1, \$100,000; submarine C-2, \$100,000; submarine C-3, \$100,000; submarine C-4, \$100,000; submarine C-5, \$100,000; submarine D-1, \$100,000; submarine D-2, \$100,000; submarine D-3, \$100,000; Hannibal, \$75,000; Leonidas, \$100,000; Justin, \$50,000; Nanshan, \$75,000; in all, \$1,600,000, as per letter of the Secretary of the Navy dated Nov. 19, 1912.

Use of "Steam machinery" balances.—That the unobli-

gated balances under appropriation "Steam machinery" for fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, and June 30, 1913, not exceeding \$250,000, are hereby reappropriated and made available for development of a type of heavy-oil engine suitable for use in one of the fuel ships authorized by Act approved Aug. 22, 1912, and the expenditure thus incurred shall not be a charge against the limit of cost of such vessel.

Engineering experiment station, U.S. Naval Academy.—Equipment of building, \$26,000.

Instructors, Naval Academy.—Provided, That no commissioned officers of the Navy shall be detailed for duty as instructors of the U.S. Naval Academy to perform duties which were performed by civilian instructors on Jan. 1, 1913.

Commissioned rank for Swordmaster Corbier.—The President is hereby authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a swordmaster at the U.S. Naval Academy, to be a first lieutenant in the U.S. Marine Corps as an extra number, not in the line of promotion: Provided, That no person shall be so appointed who has had less than twenty-five years' continuous service as swordmaster at that institution.

Naval Academy Board of Visitors.—Hereafter the Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy shall consist of five members of the Committee on Naval Affairs of the U.S. Senate and seven members of the Committee on Naval Affairs of the House of Representatives, to be appointed by the respective chairmen thereof, and the members so appointed shall visit the Naval Academy annually at such time as the chairman of the Board of Visitors shall appoint, and the members of each House of Congress of said board may visit said Academy together or separately as the said board may elect during the session of Congress. The expenses of the members of the board shall be their actual expenses while engaged upon their duties as members of said board, not to exceed \$5 per day and their actual expenses of travel by the shortest mail routes: Provided, That so much of chapter 63, Stat. at Large, volume 20, p. 290, as is inconsistent with the provisions of this act is hereby repealed.

As to appointment of midshipmen.—That after June 30, 1913, and until June 30, 1919, there shall be allowed at the Naval Academy two midshipmen for each Senator, Representative, and Delegate in Congress, one for Porto Rico, two for the District of Columbia, and ten appointed each year at large: Provided, That midshipmen on graduation shall be commissioned ensigns in the Navy, or may be assigned by the Secretary of the Navy to fill vacancies in the lowest commissioned grades of the Marine Corps or Staff Corps of the Navy.

Provisions, Marine Corps.—Provided, That hereafter so much of this appropriation as may be necessary may be applied for the purchase, for sale to officers, enlisted men, and civilian employees, of such articles of subsistence stores as may from time to time be designated and under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy.

Advertising agent, Marine Corps.—Provided, That authority is hereby granted to employ the services of an advertising agency in advertising for recruits under such terms and conditions as are most advantageous to the Government.

NAVIGATION.

The following is a comparative statement of the appropriations for 1913, and the amount recommended in this bill as introduced under Bureau of Navigation:

	Appropriated, 1913.	Recommended in this bill.
Transportation.....	\$800,000	\$825,000
Recruiting.....	145,000	130,000
Contingent.....	15,000	15,000
Gunnery exercises.....	167,000	100,000
Steaming exercises.....	15,000	6,500
Experiments in aviation.....	10,000	10,000
Outfits on first enlistment.....	900,000	800,000
Maintenance of naval auxiliaries.....	768,373	800,000
Naval training station, California.....	70,000	70,000
Naval training station, Rhode Island.....	85,000	85,000
Naval training station, Great Lakes.....	106,500	98,457
Naval training station, St. Helena.....	.....	25,000
Naval War College, Rhode Island.....	29,850	26,850
Total.....	\$3,111,723	\$2,991,807

Naval Home, Philadelphia, Pa..... \$73,469 \$82,209

YARDS AND DOCKS.

The following is a comparative statement of the various appropriations of the various navy yards and stations for public works for 1913, and the amount recommended in this bill as introduced for Public Works, Bureau of Yards and Docks:

	Appropriated, 1913.	Recommended in this bill.
Navy yard, Portsmouth.....	\$44,000	\$15,000
Navy yard, Boston.....	240,000	129,300
Navy yard, New York.....	125,000	270,000
Navy yard, Philadelphia.....	130,000	237,000
Navy yard, Washington.....	200,000	53,000
Navy yard, Norfolk.....	145,000	262,500
Navy yard, Charleston, S.C.....	39,000	159,000
Naval station, Key West, Fla.....	35,500	.....
Navy yard, Mare Island.....	80,000	80,000
Navy yard, Puget Sound.....	227,000	246,000
Naval station, Guantanamo.....	.....	30,000
Naval station, Olongapo, P.I.....	.....	30,000
Naval station, Guam.....	.....	25,000
Naval station, Pearl Harbor.....	1,742,000	629,000
Buildings and grounds, Naval Academy	85,000	150,000
Naval Training Station, Rhode Island, buildings.....	15,000	26,000
Naval Training Station, California, buildings.....	1,500	10,000
Naval Observatory.....	5,000	5,000
Naval Proving Ground, Indian Head.....	31,200	44,000
Naval magazines:		
Fort Mifflin.....	11,100	.....
New York Harbor (Iona Island).....	40,000	10,500
Lake Denmark, N.J.....	26,500	8,500
St. Juliens Creek, Va.....	38,500	46,500
Mare Island.....	26,500	19,000
Navy yard, Puget Sound.....	13,000	40,500
Hingham, Mass.....	53,000	22,445
Kauahua, Hawaii.....	152,500	250,500
Fort Lafayette, N.Y.....	.....	22,000
Olongapo, P.I.....	.....	15,300
Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I.....	135,000	30,000
Coal depot, Melville Station, R.I.....	.....	26,000
Engineering station, Annapolis, Md.....	.....	50,000
Marine barracks:		
Boston.....	.....	148,000
Philadelphia.....	175,000	50,000
Puget Sound, Wash.....	7,000	35,000
Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.....	.....	63,000
Isthmus of Panama.....	.....	400,000
Repairs and preservation of navy yards and stations.....	800,000	800,000
Total public works, navy yards and stations.....	\$4,623,300	\$4,433,945

EQUIPMENT.

The following table shows the appropriations under the Bureau of Equipment, in the bill as introduced:

	Appropriated, 1913.	Recommended in this bill.
Equipments of vessels.....	\$3,843,300	\$4,600,000
Battle compasses.....	120,000	120,000
Coal and transportation.....	4,000,000	5,000,000
Cepts for coal and other fuel.....	500,000	500,000
Contingent Bureau of Equipment.....	10,000	10,000
Ocean and lake surveys.....	75,000	90,000
High-power radio shore stations.....	400,000	.....
Total.....	\$8,948,300	\$10,320,000

CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.

Under Bureau of Construction and Repair construction and repair of vessels last year received \$8,479,144 against \$8,250,000 in this bill. Naval station, Pearl

Harbor, received \$200,000, and nothing is provided in the present bill. New items are the following:

Construction and repair of vessels—wrecking pontoons.	\$300,000
Improvement of construction plant—	
Navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.	10,000
Navy yard, Boston, Mass.	20,000
Navy yard, New York, N.Y.	20,000
Navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.	15,000
Navy yard, Norfolk, Va.	15,000
Navy yard, Charleston, S.C.	10,000
Navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.	15,000
Navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.	10,000

Under the Bureau of Ordnance, of an increase of \$400,000 for ordnance and ordnance stores, \$300,000 is to be expended on target practice and \$100,000 is to provide for the increase in the wage scale of the mechanics at the Washington Navy Yard, and proving ground, Indian Head, together with \$140,000 for the same purpose to be paid from the appropriation "Armor and armament, increase of the Navy." An increase of \$100,000 is recommended for "Experiments, Bureau of Ordnance" in order that experiments may be continued and results obtained which will be of benefit to the naval service.

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$25,000 for the maintenance of the naval training station at St. Helena in order that proper provision may be made for the care of the men at that station. At times there are as many as 1,500 men there and at present 600 are being maintained. The station has done unusually good training work and has been heretofore hampered by not having any maintenance appropriation.

The favorable report on the bill closes with the usual compilation made by the Office of Naval Intelligence, containing data regarding the building programs of foreign navies. The meat of this compilation was published in tables appearing on pages 444, 445, our issue of Dec. 14, 1912.

HOUSE PASSES NAVY BILL.

THE BILL AS PASSED.

In passing the Naval Appropriation bill on Feb. 26 the House, as noted on the preceding page, made the total appropriation \$138,629,452.53; provided for one battleships, six torpedo-boat destroyers and four submarines; and failed to provide for a transport and a supply ship.

Taking up the items enumerated on the preceding page under the heading "New Legislation Proposed," we note the action of the House thereon as follows:

"Aviation Pay."—Adopted without change.

Commutation of subsistence, Nurse Corps.—Stricken out on point of order.

Leave of absence, navy yard per diem employees.—Original proviso stricken out on point of order. The House adopts the following: "That employees while taking their leaves of absence shall not receive compensation for services rendered during the period of such leave of absence in addition to leave pay."

Limiting price of powder.—Proviso amended to read: "Provided, That no part of any money appropriated by this act shall be expended for the purchase of powder other than small-arms powder at a price in excess of fifty-three cents a pound: Provided further, That in expenditures of this appropriation or any part thereof for powder no powder shall at any time be purchased unless the powder factory at Indian Head, Md., shall be operated on a basis of not less than its full maximum capacity."

Depots for coal and other fuel.—Repeal of Sec. 1552, R.S., was defeated, but the appropriations for depots as specified were adopted.

Buildings and grounds, Naval Academy.—Point of order was sustained to the appropriation for a dairy and in lieu of the paragraph the House inserts: "Toward the construction of wharf and approach \$50,000, and the cost of same shall not exceed \$125,000."

New proving range.—Paragraph is stricken out on point of order.

Public Works appropriation.—Clause making funds available until expended is adopted.

Navy hospitals.—Adopted as printed, except that the proviso at end of Sec. 4810 is amended to read: "Provided, That hereafter no sites shall be procured or hospital buildings erected or extensions to existing hospitals made unless hereafter authorized by Congress."

Vessel repairs authorized.—Add to the list named, "Prometheus, to convert to a repair ship, \$350,000," making total \$1,950,000.

Use of "steam machinery" balances.—Paragraph is adopted as printed.

Equipment, U.S.N.A. experiment station.—Appropriation \$26,000 adopted.

Instructors U.S.N.A.—Proviso stricken out on point of order, and the following adopted: "That no part of any sum in this act appropriated shall be expended in the pay or allowances of any commissioned officer of the Navy detailed for duty as an instructor at the United States Naval Academy, to perform duties which were performed by civilian instructors on Jan. 1, 1913."

Commissioned rank for swordmaster.—Goes out on point of order.

N.A. Board of Visitors.—New legislation adopted as printed.

As to appointment of midshipmen.—Stricken out on point of order.

Provisions, Marine Corps.—The proviso as printed goes out on point of order.

Advertising agents.—Authorizations for advertising agents were stricken out on point of order, both in the Navy and in the Marine Corps appropriation.

(Continued on page 802.)

The Secretary of the Navy, Mr. George von L. Meyer, and representatives of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company on Feb. 27 signed a contract for the construction of the U.S.S. Pennsylvania. The contract is for the sum of \$7,260,000 for the construction of the vessel in accordance with the Navy Department's plans and specifications except as regards propelling machinery, which is to be in accordance with one of the alternative designs prepared and submitted by the successful bidder. The vessel is to be completed in thirty-six months from the date of the signing of the contract. The Pennsylvania is the largest battleship yet laid down for any of the great navies of the world, and embodies in all her features the latest developments in the sciences of war, naval architecture and marine engineering. The vessel will have the following dimensions and characteristics: Length on designer's water line, 600 feet; length over all, 608 feet; breadth, 37 feet 1/2 inch; draft, 28 feet 10 inches; displacement, 31,400 tons; speed on four-hour trial, 21 knots; heavy battery, twelve 14-inch

guns, four submerged torpedo tubes, supported by a torpedo defense battery of twenty-two 5-inch guns. She will carry a crew of about 950 officers and men. The contract has been awarded on the basis of the lowest bid submitted for an arrangement of machinery in all respects satisfactory to the Navy Department.

The Philadelphia Ledger publishes a letter signed "Clarendon, U.S.N.," containing an acute analysis of international ambitions and possibilities growing out of the Isthmian railway, in which he expresses the opinion that the most significant item in the British protest against the Panama Canal bill enacted at the last session of Congress is that referring to the sovereignty and fortification of the Canal Zone. "It is certain," he says, "that England desires that the United States fortify the canal and prepare for its defense. Otherwise she would have protested against the act of Congress providing for its fortification, probably. Certainly she would not, in her protest against the last act, have gone out of her way to confirm our sovereignty (contested by Colombia) and concede our right to fortify. Why does she desire this? Her reasons are probably somewhat complex, but they may be evolved by discussion. The simplest are fairly plain. The value of the canal and its zone is relatively great, and will continue to be so indefinitely. It will constitute a potential prize of war to any Power or coalition of Powers able to impose their will upon the United States; easy to take, easy to hold and easy to administer, with just such forces and administrators as England, more than any other Power, possesses. Fortified and garrisoned, it could hardly be seriously attacked by any South or Central American state. The presence of its garrison would probably have a quieting effect upon the more excitable political elements in that part of the world. No other Power or coalition could at present seize and hold the canal without the consent of England. If England definitely loses her sea power she will be at the mercy of her enemies. She would prefer the control of the Panama Canal to be in the hands of America, rather than in European or Asiatic hands. She must understand that the possession of the sovereignty of the Canal Zone forces us to prepare a greater navy and a greater army for its defense. At present the maintenance of sea power is a tremendous burden to England, and it would appear that Germany hopes to supplant her as the dominant sea Power. England is now forced by the rivalry of Germany to make concessions to Russia that would have been unthinkable a few years ago. Certainly she hopes for a more rapid growth of sea power on the part of the United States; and the construction of the canal, more than anything else, forces the United States to develop the sea and land forces necessary for naval power."

Is the time at hand when the chairmen of the Military and Naval Affairs Committees of the Senate and House should receive military titles? Must we soon call them Major General du Pont, Rear Admiral Perkins, Brigadier General Hay and Rear Admiral Padgett? We are moved to this inquiry by the statement in the current Independent that these chairmen are "military men." It appears that recently the Independent opposed the bill for a Council of National Defense because it will be "composed largely of military men, and everyone knows what such a council will urge." A reader of the Independent promptly called the editor's attention to the fact that only four military men are provided for in the council by the bill, namely, the Chief of the General Staff, an officer of the Navy and the presidents of the Army and the Navy War Colleges. One would ordinarily think the editor had been driven into a hole, unless the controversial slipperiness of the anti-militarist were understood. The Independent this week, with almost a feminine type of argument, maintains it was right, because, it says, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy and the chairmen of the Senate and House Military and Naval Affairs Committees should be classed as military men. After making this classification, it triumphantly announces the correctness of its original contention, since, it says, "we find ten military men out of sixteen on the committee." This is the class of logic which one may expect from those who, blind to the needs of the hour, fatuously oppose every measure for giving the nation an adequate Army and Navy. The Independent omits the chairmen of the committees on appropriations and foreign relations of both houses, but these should just as much be called "military" as the chairmen we have mentioned above. Such a silly attempt to justify its error would not have been made by the Independent if it had been aware of the existence of a sentiment in this country in favor of selecting the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy directly from the ranks of the officers of the Service on the broad theory that such men would know more about the needs of those departments than pure civilians. If our contemporary had known that, it would have known also, perhaps, that this sentiment has never amounted to much for the simple reason that the vast majority of the voters have felt that it would be better to have men purely civilian in those offices so as to keep them as free as possible from what some people have called Service jealousies.

That Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commanding the National Guard of New York, when he reviews a regiment in an armory is not satisfied with merely seeing troops look pretty on parade, but desires to see some practical work in essential details, was demonstrated during the review of the 47th New York, under Colonel Barthman, in its armory on the night of Feb. 26. After the review, in which the regiment made a fair showing, Colonel Barthman, at the request of General O'Ryan, detailed one company to go through an extended order drill, using blank cartridges, and another company to show what it knew about the rifle it was armed with. This request was unlooked for and naturally caused a surprise, but was cheerfully complied with. Company A gave an exhibition drill in extended order, using blank cartridges, in which credit must be given it for its continual volume of fire during its advance and the general control over the men held by its commander. There is still room for improvement, however, in other details, including a knowledge of the battle sight. The other company demonstrated that it lacked essential knowledge about the rifle it is armed with, but in this respect it stands by no means alone. It is in such matters as these, and in other important details for field service, that General O'Ryan is determined the troops shall be efficient. The men are what the officers make them, and if the latter do not instruct their men

properly the men are not to blame. In this connection the Academic Board, appointed by General O'Ryan some time ago, expects to bring about some much needed reform in the manner of instruction. Included in the Academic Board appointed by General O'Ryan are the inspector-instructors of the Army detailed to the state, who have proved themselves most able instructors. There is no undue praise paid given to any organization by General O'Ryan. He gives praise or criticism as it is deserved.

The contest for the Army Challenge Cup, presented by William N. Dykman, president of the Brooklyn Riding Club, will be one of the features of the approaching Washington Horse Show. It is to be competed for by teams of three officers of the Army, Navy and Militia, all of whom shall be from the same corps, regiment, post or station. The contest will be over such jumps as the executive committee shall decide, and is open to all countries. Under the terms by which the cup was presented it must be won three times by the same corps, regiment, post or station before its ownership is obtained. When won it is to remain in the possession of the captain of the successful team. Each member of the winning team will be presented with a trophy at every contest.

Who stole the machine-gun from the camp of the 13th U.S. Cavalry at Hachita, N.M., recently, and what the camp guard was doing when the gun was slipped out past them has been under investigation. It's a very tough joke on the Cavalrymen of the 13th to say the least. It is the theory of the Army officers that the piece was stolen, not by Mexican rebels, as at first supposed, but by Americans, who intended to sell it. Two Cavalrymen from Hachita have been detained in the guard house at Fort Bliss, Texas, and three American ranchmen have been arrested a few miles from the border. The discovery of sacks of Army feed led to the civilians' arrest. A large quantity of grain, it is reported, disappeared with the machine gun.

Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, of Philadelphia, Civil War surgeon and author, speaking before the Physicians' Club at Chicago said that the members of his profession had been slighted in the distribution of honors conferred by the Government for heroic service during the Civil War. "There is not a single state or Federal monument to an Army surgeon," he said. "We have only just succeeded in getting permission to mark with bronze shields the sites of the division hospitals at Gettysburg, giving the surgeons' names—the first time a surgeon has been granted recognition. Yet there were fifty-one killed in action, four died in prison and 281 from diseases."

The new Army list and directory, dated Feb. 20, 1913, is reduced from 127 pages to 96. It has a new cover design with border and seal of the War Office. The new divisions and brigades are included with departments. A new feature of value is that the Coast Artillery company numbers are given in black face figures, instead of spelling. The tables giving lineal rank of officers of Cavalry, Field Artillery, Coast Artillery, Infantry and Philippine Scouts and those giving relative rank of officers are omitted from this month's directory.

Orders were sent to Rear Admiral Robert M. Doyle, commandant of the Norfolk Navy Yard, cancelling former instructions to place in commission the Army transport Sumner, which was borrowed from the Army for the coming trip of the members of the House and Senate Naval Committee to the Canal Zone, Guantanamo and Charleston. In view of the critical Mexican situation the Sumner may be needed to rush troops to that country, and the trip of the naval committees, which was to begin March 5, will be postponed to a future date.

Eide Frederick Thode, of Waukegan, N.J., passed the February examination for a commission in the Army Medical Corps. One other candidate took the examination but failed physically. The successful candidate will be ordered to the Army Medical School in October. Mr. Thode is a graduate of the Medical College of New York University and of Bellevue Hospital. His papers show him to be exceptionally well qualified for the Service.

At a recent meeting of the Corps of Italian Naval Architects Major General Cuniberti doubted whether the means of defense of modern battleships of the Dreadnought type had progressed proportionally to the increase in their offensive power. He considers that a naval battle at ten thousand yards would demonstrate that gun-power was "vastly superior to the resistance of the armor protecting the ship attacked."

According to the latest reports the enlisted strength of the Navy is now 47,300. During the past month there has been a gain of 500, and it is thought that in four or five months the Navy will approach its authorized strength of 51,500 men.

By wire, on Feb. 26, Brig. Gen. E. Z. Steever, on account of physical disability, was ordered before a retiring board. The personnel of the board consists of Brig. Gens. Tasker H. Bliss, Frederick A. Smith and Clarence R. Edwards.

All the Army and Navy nominations are now before the Senate, having been reported out of the Military and Naval Committees. It is expected that all will come for confirmation at an executive session Saturday night, March 1.

Governor Sulzer, of New York, on Feb. 15, 1913, signed the Cuvillier bill permitting processions with music on Sunday by organizations of the National Guard or Naval Militia attending religious services.

The revision of the fencing manual is nearing completion at the Army War College. It is thought that it will be ready for print within a week or two.

PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Lieut. Col. Edwin P. Pendleton, 23d U.S. Inf., promoted colonel from Feb. 13, 1913, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved March 3, 1911, was born in Rhode Island July 20, 1857, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1879, when he was promoted in the Army second lieutenant, 23d Infantry. He was an officer of the 23d until promoted major, 29th Infantry, Aug. 26, 1903. He was promoted lieutenant colonel of the 23d Infantry March 3, 1911. His first service after graduation was on the frontier at cantonment North Fork of Canadian River from Sept. 30, 1879, to February, 1880, and then at Bluff Creek, Kas., Fort Reno, Indian Territory, and Fort Union, N.M. He served with the 23d Regiment continuously in Texas from May, 1890, to April 17, 1898, and subsequent service included mustering duty at San Francisco from May to October, 1898. He served three tours in the Philippines, and his last post of duty was at Omaha, Neb.

Lieut. Col. Joseph A. Gaston, 10th U.S. Cav., promoted colonel by the appointment of Parker as brigadier general, was born in Pennsylvania Sept. 2, 1856, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1881, being promoted in the Army second lieutenant, 8th U.S. Cavalry. He was with the regiment until being promoted major, 1st Cavalry, Feb. 22, 1903. He was promoted colonel of Cavalry March 3, 1911. During his early service Colonel Gaston saw considerable experience on the frontier at posts in Texas, New Mexico, Montana and South Dakota, and also took part in the Sioux campaign of 1890. Other subsequent service included recruiting duty, duty at Fort Sill, Okla., and he was with his troop at Huntsville, Ala., from Oct. 5, 1898, to Jan. 30, 1899, when he went to Puerto Principe, Cuba. He served in Cuba until 1902, and then went to Jefferson Barracks, Mo. After serving at posts in Texas he was ordered to San Francisco with his regiment in 1906, to help in relief work incident to the great earthquake, and was eventually appointed Superintendent of Permanent Camps. He next served in the Philippines, and his last post of duty was at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

Lieut. Col. Charles M. Truitt, 29th U.S. Inf., promoted colonel by the appointment of Liggett to brigadier general, was born in Kentucky May 23, 1857, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1879, when he was promoted in the Army second lieutenant, 21st Infantry. He was transferred to the 28th Infantry June 10, 1903, and was promoted major, 23d Infantry, June 23, 1903. He was detailed Adjutant General in 1907, and was promoted lieutenant colonel, 29th Infantry, March 3, 1911. During the war with Spain Colonel Truitt served as a captain and A.A.G. of Volunteers. In his early service Colonel Truitt was stationed on the frontier at Vancouver Barracks and different posts in Wyoming, and among other duties was aid to General Brooke at Omaha, Neb. He was in 1898 A.A.G., 1st Division, 7th Army Corps; A.A.G. (Snyder's) Provisional Division, 5th Army Corps, and A.A.G., 2d Division, 4th Army Corps. He was in the field in the Philippines from April 10, 1899, to Sept. 12, 1901, and during that time was in engagements with Filipino insurgents. His second tour in the Philippines was in Mindanao from January, 1904, to May, 1905, in which period he participated in various expeditions against hostile Moros. He served in Cuba with the Army of Cuban Pacification, was on duty at Department of East headquarters, and his last post of duty was Fort Porter, N.Y.

Lieut. Col. William A. Glassford, Signal Corps, U.S.A., promoted colonel by the appointment of Scriven to brigadier general and Chief Signal Officer, was born in Indiana April 11, 1853, and entered the Service as a private in the Signal Corps Nov. 20, 1874. He has an excellent record of service, as shown in the efficiency reports at the War Department, and among the complimentary mention he has received are the following: General Greely said: "Especially suited to management of telegraph lines, instruction in military signalling. Fitted for Quartermaster, Commissary and Military Information Division. Would make a most excellent colonel in the line. Thoroughly versed in military, electricity and aeronautical work. Has working knowledge of French; thoroughly competent officer; has a knowledge of Spanish." General Wheaton said: "Fitted for all duties connected with his branch of the military profession. An admirable Signal officer." General Davis said in August, 1899: "The entire telegraph system of Porto Rico was destroyed in a cyclone. The lines were all reconstructed under Major Glassford's supervision and direction. He has also rendered very efficient service in assisting the department commander in performance of civil duties and preparing statistical and historical material respecting Porto Rico. Duties well performed." The Army record of Colonel Glassford is as follows: Private and sergeant, Signal Corps, Nov. 20, 1874, to Nov. 13, 1879; second lieutenant, Signal Corps, Nov. 1, 1879; first lieutenant, Signal Corps, Dec. 19, 1890; captain (fourteen years' service), Nov. 14, 1893; major, Signal Corps, Feb. 2, 1901. His Volunteer record is: Major, Signal Officer, July 18, 1898; honorably discharged, April 17, 1899; major, Signal officer, April 17, 1899; vacated, Feb. 2, 1901. During his service in the Army Colonel Glassford was on duty at Fort Whipple, Va., December, 1879, to May, 1880; in the field, Texas and New Mexico, to January, 1882; at Leavenworth, Kas., to December, 1883; in office of the Chief Signal Officer to December, 1885; in San Francisco, Cal., to March, 1887; at Prescott, Ariz., to October, 1889; in office of Chief Signal Officer to July, 1891; in Weather Bureau to June, 1892; obtaining military information abroad to June, 1893; in the field in Texas to November, 1893; in office of Chief Signal Officer to December, 1893; at Denver, Colo., to April, 1898; at Chickamauga, Ga., to July, 1898; in Porto Rico to January, 1901; at Washington, D.C., to June, 1901; at San Francisco, Cal., to January, 1902; in Philippine Islands to March, 1904; Chief Signal Officer, Department of the Gulf, to October, 1904; at Seattle, Wash., to May, 1907; Chief Signal Officer, Department of California, to September, 1907; commanding post of Omaha, Neb., and Chief Signal Officer, Department of Missouri, to June, 1910; Chief Signal Officer, Department of the Lakes, at Chicago, Ill., to May, 1911; Chief Signal Officer, Philippines Division, to date.

Rear Admiral Albert B. Willits, U.S.N., who will be retired on March 7, 1913, having reached the age of sixty-two years on that date, is the fourth of the old Engineer Corps who has passed through all the grades of that corps as well as the fourth highest grade in the line proper. Entering the Naval Academy Oct. 1, 1872, at the head of a class of seventeen, who were selected by competitive examination from fifty-one applicants for admission to the Service as cadet engineer, he graduated in 1874, and the following named commissions will indicate the steps of his advance through the Service: Assistant engineer, Feb. 26, 1875; passed assistant engineer,

Oct. 12, 1881; chief engineer, March 28, 1896; lieutenant commander in the line, March 3, 1899; commander, Oct. 11, 1903; captain, Jan. 28, 1908; rear admiral, Sept. 14, 1911. Admiral Willits served on the old Brooklyn in 1874, and thereafter on the Monitor, Wyoming, Adams, Powhatan, Hartford, Pensacola, Yorktown, Boston, Minneapolis, Marblehead, Iowa and Newark, completing his last sea duty Oct. 1, 1903. His shore duty was at Norfolk Navy Yard, Mare Island Yard, Cramp Shipbuilding Company, steel inspector at Thurlow, Navy Department, in Bureau of Steam Engineering as one of Admiral Melville's assistants, again at Norfolk Yard as head of machinery division, and at New York Shipbuilding Company, Camden, N.J., as senior inspector. In 1911 he was detached from the above duty and detailed for special duty in the Navy Department in connection with the questions of modern shop management for navy yards, and was sent to England to study the methods in use at Vickers Company, Barrow-in-Furness. In December, 1911, he was appointed by Secretary Meyer as the first Director of Navy Yards, from which duty he was, at his own request, relieved Dec. 30, 1912, owing to the practical coincidence of his retirement with the date of the incoming of a new administration.

Col. Alexander B. Dyer, 4th Field Art., will be retired from active service March 15, after more than forty-three years' service.

WEDDING PRESENT FOR MRS. SHEPARD.

Fort Terry, N.Y., Feb. 24, 1913.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

At a meeting of enlisted men held at Fort Terry, N.Y., Jan. 10, 1913, a committee was appointed of which Sergt. Major A. C. Jensen, C.A.C., was chairman, and 1st Sergt. E. J. Maher, 125th Co., C.A.C., secretary and acting treasurer. The object of the committee was to solicit contributions from the enlisted men of the Army with a view to purchasing a suitable present for Mrs. Shepard (Helen Miller Gould). Circular letters were sent to all Army posts within the continental limits of the United States. Up to the present time the contributions received amount to \$1,980, the same being held on deposit by the New London City National Bank, New London, Conn.

Following are the posts which have contributed: Forts Adams, R.I.; Barry, Cal.; Barrancas, Fla.; Boise Barracks, Idaho; Casey, Wash.; Caswell, N.C.; Columbia, Wash.; Columbus Barracks, Ohio; Crook, Neb.; D. A. Russell, Wyo.; Des Moines, Iowa; Douglas, Utah; Du Pont, Del.; Flagler, Wash.; George Wright, Wash.; Greble, R.I.; Hancock, N.J.; H. G. Wright, N.Y.; Howard, Md.; Hunt, Va.; Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; Lincoln, N.D.; Logan, Colo.; Logan H. Roots, Ark.; McDowell, Cal.; McIntosh, Texas; McKinley, Me.; Miley, Cal.; Mott, N.J.; Myer, Va.; Niagara, N.Y.; Ogleshorpe, Ga.; Omaha, Neb.; Presidio of Monterey, Cal.; Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y.; Porter, N.Y.; Riley, Kas.; Robinson, Neb.; Rodman, Mass.; Roscrans, Cal.; Sam Houston, Texas; Screven, Ga.; Sheridan, Ill.; Sill, Okla.; Snelling, Minn.; Terry, N.Y.; Wayne, Mich.; Williams, Me.; Yellowstone, Wyo.

The national committee will meet at New York city, March 24, 1913. Posts that have not as yet contributed to this fund, but that wish to do so, are requested to forward their contributions to "Helen Gould Fund," New London City National Bank, New London, Conn., not later than March 20, 1913.

A detailed statement, showing total receipts and expenditures, a list of all organizations contributing, and a print of the present selected will be sent to each organization upon the conclusion of this undertaking.

EDWARD J. MAHER, 1st Sergt., 125th Co., C.A.C., Secretary and Acting Treasurer.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Mrs. Otis Freeman Willis has announced the engagement of her daughter, Helen Clason, to Lieut. Lewis Hyde Breckton, Coast Art., U.S.A.

The wedding of Lieut. William Campbell McCrone, U.S.M.C., and Miss Elizabeth Pearl Ward, of Annapolis, Md., took place at Norfolk on Feb. 18, 1913. The groom is among the officers under orders to sail for Mexico. The ceremony was celebrated at the Marine Quarters, Chaplain Patrick, U.S.N., officiating. The bride made the trip from Annapolis to wed her husband. Miss Ward is the daughter of Capt. George Ward, for many years first mate on the Maryland State Fishery Force schooner May Brown.

The engagement is announced of Lieut. Edwin J. O'Hara, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., with station at Fort Ruger, and Miss Mary Gladys Cronan, of San Francisco. Lieutenant O'Hara is a son of Col. James O'Hara, retired, who lives at 2822 Russell street, Berkeley, Cal.

A very pretty wedding took place at the Presidio chapel Tuesday evening, Feb. 18, 1913, when Miss Barbara Small, of San Francisco, became the bride of Lieut. Junius Pierce, C.A.C., U.S.A. A reception at the home of the bride followed the ceremony. The color scheme was red at the church and in the house, in compliment to the Artillery branch of the Service. Brilliant red carnations were used in profusion to decorate the picturesque vine-covered chapel. The ceremony was performed by Chaplain Halsey C. Gavitt, of the Presidio. The bride was given away by her father, H. J. Small. Her handsome gown was of heavy ivory satin, trimmed with point lace, and her tulle veil was most becomingly draped and fastened with orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of white orchids and lilies of the valley. The matron of honor was the bride's sister-in-law, Mrs. J. H. Small, who wore a gown of brilliant scarlet chiffon over white satin, and carried a bouquet of white and red roses. The bridesmaids were Miss Roberta Deal, Miss Estelle Stephens, Miss Beth Hugbush and Miss Constance Borrowe. The four bridesmaids were gowned alike in dainty white chiffon, trimmed with iridescent beads. In their hair they wore large white tulle bows, and they carried crimson roses. The best man was Lieut. Scott Baker, whose engagement to Mrs. Helene Boland was announced two weeks ago. The ushers were Capt. H. C. Merriam, Capt. Philip Yost, Lieut. P. C. Cook and Lieut. Ballard Lyerly. The bride and groom left the reception amid showers of flowers and rice for their honeymoon. They will be gone about two weeks, and on their return will reside at Fort McDowell, Angel Island, where Lieutenant Pierce is stationed.

Mrs. Louis B. Henkel, wife of Dr. Henkel, of Murray Hill, Annapolis, Md., was hostess on Saturday afternoon, Feb. 22, at her home on Murray Hill, and the engagement of Ensign George Lynn Woodruff, U.S.N., and Miss Elenor Linthicum, daughter of Mr. Sweetzer Linthicum,

of Anne Arundel county, Md., was announced to the guests. Miss Linthicum is the niece of Hon. J. Charles Linthicum, of the House of Representatives.

The engagement and approaching marriage are announced of Miss Dorothea Young, daughter of Mrs. Mason Young, of New York city, and Capt. George Washington England, 20th U.S. Inf., at Fort Douglas, Utah. Captain England will leave shortly for the East, where they will be married about the middle of April. Miss Young has two sisters already in the Army, one the wife of Lieut. Col. J. R. Kean, Med. Corps, now stationed in Washington, and the other the wife of Major G. R. Barney, also of the Medical Corps, now at El Paso.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick William La Forge, of Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., announce the engagement of their daughter, Virginia Hazard, to Lieut. William Harry Weggenmann, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A. The wedding will take place in the fall.

The marriage of Ensign Chester C. Jersey, U.S.N., and Miss Irene M. Rhodes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William M. Rhodes, of New Orleans, La., will take place at the bride's home on March 10.

RECENT DEATHS.

Major Henry Romeyn, U.S.A., retired, who died at the Walter Reed General Hospital in Washington, D.C., Feb. 21, 1913, was born in New York June 1, 1833, and was the holder of a medal of honor. He was distinguished for Civil War service and service against the Indians. He served as a private, corporal and sergeant in the 105th Illinois Infantry from Aug. 15, 1862, to Nov. 15, 1863, and on the latter date was appointed captain in the 14th U.S. Colored Volunteer Infantry. He was mustered out in 1866, receiving the brevet of captain and also that of major of Volunteers for gallant services in the battle of Nashville. He was appointed first lieutenant, 37th U.S. Infantry, Jan. 22, 1867, and was a captain in the 5th Infantry when retired in 1897 for age. Major Romeyn received his medal of honor for most distinguished gallantry in action against hostile Nez Percé Indians at Bear Paw Mountain, Mont., on Sept. 30, 1877. He also received the brevet of major for his gallantry on that occasion. In 1904 he was advanced to major on the retired list for Civil War service. Capt. Charles A. Romeyn, 2d U.S. Cav., is a son of the Major's.

Pay Insp. Harry E. Biscoe, U.S.N., who died at the Naval Hospital, Washington, D.C., Feb. 20, 1913, was born in Washington, D.C., Oct. 13, 1872, and entered the Navy as an assistant paymaster Aug. 28, 1895. During the Spanish-American War he served on board of the U.S.S. Yankee. He was promoted to passed assistant paymaster Feb. 5, 1898, and to paymaster Jan. 13, 1901, serving in the latter grade on board of the U.S.S. Franklin to July, 1901; on the U.S.S. Oregon from August, 1901, to May, 1904; on the U.S.S. Albany from May to July, 1904; as pay officer and general storekeeper, Naval Training Station, Narragansett Bay, R.I., from July, 1904, to May, 1905; as president, Naval Examining Board, navy yard, Washington, D.C., from June to August, 1905; as pay officer, U.S.S. Texas, from August, 1905, to May, 1906; as general storekeeper, navy yard, Norfolk, Va., from May, 1906, to December, 1909; and as fleet paymaster, Atlantic Fleet, on board the U.S.S. Connecticut, from December, 1909, to October, 1911. He was promoted to pay inspector Aug. 2, 1910. During the period from October, 1911, to February, 1913, he served as general storekeeper, navy yard, Washington, D.C., this being his last active duty. At the time of his death he was under treatment at the Naval Hospital, Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Sarah W. Zollars, widow of Thomas J. Zollars, late captain, 4th Iowa Vol. Cav., and mother of Capt. C. O. Zollars, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., died at Fort McKinley, Me., Feb. 20, 1913.

Judge Oliver P. Hurd, father of the wife of Major Charles R. Reynolds, Med. Corps, U.S.A., died at Watkins, N.Y., Feb. 16, 1913.

Mrs. Alfred L. Ruff (Ida V. Spear), sister of Paymr. Ray Spear, U.S.N., died very suddenly of heart failure Feb. 19, 1913, at her home in Spokane, Wash.

Mrs. Georgiana Henri Franck de la Roche, widow of Brig. Gen. C. R. Greenleaf, died at Fort Moultrie, S.C., Feb. 17, 1913, and was buried at Arlington Cemetery Feb. 19. Mrs. Greenleaf for many years has been prominent in Red Cross and Army Relief organizations. The American Library, organized for the benefit of American soldiers in the Philippines, was founded by Mrs. Greenleaf in 1900. This library has since been taken over by the Philippine government, and is one of the largest libraries in the Orient. Mrs. Greenleaf is survived by three children—Mrs. Henry Page, wife of Major Henry Page, Med. Corps, U.S.A., now stationed at Fort Moultrie, S.C.; Major Henry S. Greenleaf, Med. Corps, U.S.A., stationed at Alcatraz Island, Cal., and George R. Greenleaf, of San José, Cal.

Mrs. A. M. Allison, mother of Capt. F. P. Holcomb, 10th U.S. Cav., died at Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 22, 1913.

Mrs. Susan Willson Thomas, widow of Mr. William G. Thomas and mother of Mrs. Stephen W. Groesbeck, widow of Brig. Gen. S. W. Groesbeck, U.S.A., died in St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 19, 1913.

Mr. Edward Lauderdale Ellis, son of Major Wilmot E. Ellis, U.S.A., and Mrs. Ellis, died at Fort Niagara, N.Y., Feb. 17, 1913. Mr. Ellis contracted the illness which resulted in his death while in Washington preparing for examination for a commission in the Army, and was forced to return to his home at Fort Niagara. "He was," writes a correspondent, "of particularly lovable character, and is deeply mourned by his many friends."

Francis L. Harris, said to be the last survivor of the Hayes Arctic expedition, which went north in search of Sir John Franklin in 1860, died at his home at No. 337 Centre street, Roxbury, Mass., Feb. 25, 1913, in his eighty-ninth year. The Hayes expedition left Boston on July 10, 1860, on board the United States, and got as far north as 84 degrees. The party was gone about two years, and although it made a diligent search and suffered great privations it did not find Sir John Franklin. The expedition brought back many specimens for the Smithsonian Institution. When the United States returned to Boston the Civil War was well under way, and Mr. Harris was appointed an acting ensign, being honorably discharged in 1865.

Mrs. Mary C. Haneisen, mother of the wife of Lieut. Anton H. Schroeter, 1st U.S. Cav., died at San Antonio, Texas, Feb. 20, 1913.

Mrs. Louisa Williams, mother of Mrs. Winterhalter, wife of Capt. A. G. Winterhalter, U.S.N., died suddenly at Washington, D.C., Feb. 25, 1913, in her eighty-fourth year.

Mrs. Josephine M. Steever Coffin, wife of J. J. Coolidge Coffin, and sister of Mrs. Carpenter, widow of Capt.

William Lewis Carpenter, 9th U.S. Cav., died at Boston, Mass., Feb. 22.

Sir William H. White, formerly chief constructor of the British navy, and one of the foremost naval constructors in the world, died Feb. 27 in London, England, as the result of a stroke of apoplexy. Sir William was a frequent visitor to the United States. He was a self-made man in every sense of the word, starting his career in the naval dockyard at Devonport as a shipwright apprentice, and rising rapidly until he became practically sole designer of the warships of the British government. He was responsible for the designs of all the war vessels launched in Great Britain between 1885 and 1900. He was born Feb. 2, 1845.

PERSONALS.

Contributions to this column are always welcome.

Col. E. St. J. Greble, U.S.A., entertained at dinner at the Chevy Chase Club, Washington, D.C., Feb. 22.

Capt. and Mrs. Samuel Goode Jones are at the Highlands, Washington, D.C., for the remainder of the season.

A son, Francis Ellery Fitch, jr., was born at Tompkinsville, N.Y., to the wife of Lieut. F. E. Fitch, U.S.R.C.S.

A daughter, Mary Elizabeth Sargent MacArthur, was born at Washington, D.C., Feb. 20, 1913, to the wife of Lieut. Comdr. Arthur MacArthur, U.S.N.

Dr. F. O. Young, of Lexington, Ky., a brother of the late Rear Admiral Lucien Young, U.S.N., with his wife is visiting Mrs. Lucien Young at Washington, D.C.

Lieut. Comdr. Harry K. Cage and Paymr. William N. Hughes, U.S.N., attached to the Training Station, Newport, R.I., took their monthly walking tests Feb. 20.

Lieut. J. A. McAndrew, 2d U.S. Inf., has returned to his regiment after spending a ten days' leave at the Presidio of San Francisco in the month of January.

Miss Pauline Magruder, sister of Lieut. L. Burns Magruder, is visiting friends at 235 West Seventy-fifth street, New York city, after a visit in Philadelphia.

Mrs. Sheldon Evans entertained at a bridge in honor of Mrs. Junius Parker, of New York. Mrs. Philip Andrews and Mrs. William Wheatley presided at the tea table.

Lieut. (J.G.) J. B. Howell, U.S.N., who has resigned from the Navy to take effect Feb. 28, was born in Wyoming Aug. 28, 1885, and he was appointed in the Navy June 29, 1903. He was last in command of the U.S. submarine F-1.

Mrs. Walter A. Bloedorn entertained at a very charming luncheon and chess party at the American Naval Hospital, Yokohama, Japan, Jan. 31, the honor guest being Mrs. Wesley Jones, wife of Senator Wesley Jones, from Washington state.

Mrs. J. A. McAndrew, wife of Lieut. J. A. McAndrew, 2d U.S. Inf., recently ordered from Schofield Barracks, H.T., to Fort Shafter, Honolulu, is spending a couple of months with her brother, Lieut. Harrison C. Browne, at the Presidio, San Francisco.

Lieut. and Mrs. George B. Landenberger, U.S.N., have taken a house at 2504 S. Garnet street, Philadelphia, Pa. Lieutenant Landenberger was recently executive officer of the Tennessee and also the Kearsarge, and has just been ordered in charge of the Hydrographic Office in Philadelphia.

The widow of Capt. Robert F. Scott, the Antarctic explorer, will henceforth be known as Lady Scott. King George on Feb. 24 bestowed on her the same rank, style and precedence as if her husband had been nominated a Knight Commander of the Bath, as he would have been had he survived.

Mrs. William L. Littlefield, wife of Lieutenant Commander Littlefield, U.S.N., entertained at a luncheon in Washington, D.C., last week, at the Army and Navy Club. Her guests were Mrs. W. F. Crosley, Mrs. R. H. Robinson, Mrs. Sheldon G. Evans, Mrs. Theodore W. Richards, Mrs. Charles Russell Train, Mrs. Malcolm S. McConkie and Mrs. Richardson Gibson.

Brigadier General Forbes, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Forbes, who are spending the winter at the Hotel Flora, Rome, were the guests of honor at a luncheon given by the U.S. Naval Attaché, Comdr. R. Drace White, U.S.N., and Mrs. White at the Hotel Excelsior on Feb. 5. Other guests were Mrs. Tingle, Mrs. Woodward Bispham, Comdr. Edward Lloyd, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Lloyd.

The State Regent and Daughters of the Revolution of New York and delegates from various patriotic orders of men attended divine worship Sunday morning, Feb. 23, 1913, at eleven o'clock, at the Church of the Puritans, 130th street West and Fifth avenue, New York city, by invitation of the pastor, Robert Bruce Clark. Company D, Capt. Robert Mazet, 7th Regiment, N.G., S.N.Y., acted as guard of honor.

The Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Beekman Winthrop were hosts at a large reception on Feb. 24, at their residence, 1520 New Hampshire avenue, Washington, D.C., in honor of the officers of the Navy and Marine Corps and their families. Mrs. Richard Wainwright, wife of Rear Admiral Wainwright, U.S.N., served punch, and Mrs. Leigh Palmer, wife of Lieutenant Commander Palmer, U.S.N., also assisted.

Capt. and Mrs. H. S. Kerrick, of Fort Wadsworth, N.Y., entertained at a progressive dinner on Thursday evening, Feb. 20, for Major and Mrs. Edwin Landon, Mrs. Stark, wife of Major Alexander N. Stark, M.C.; Capt. and Mrs. H. J. Hatch, Capt. and Mrs. Lawson Little, Capt. and Mrs. George D. Arrowsmith, Lieut. and Mrs. Frank H. Phipps, Lieut. and Mrs. Albert Gilmore, Lieut. and Mrs. R. W. Clark, Lieuts. J. R. Davis and L. R. Zerbee and Mr. Al Zerbee.

A very enjoyable bridge party was given in Washington, D.C., Feb. 20, in honor of Mrs. Coe I. Crawford, wife of the Senator from South Dakota, by her friend, Mrs. Virginia B. Moody, at the rooms of the Colonial Dame Club. The decorations were beautiful, and the entertainment brought together several South Dakota people, among them the wives of both a Governor and Lieutenant Governor and members of Congress, also several ladies from Army and Navy circles. The prizes were pretty pieces of cut glass.

The Portsmouth (N.H.) Gazette in its issue of Feb. 13 has a column article on the new commander-in-chief of the Military Order, Loyal Legion of the United States, Col. Arnold A. Rand, U.S.V., of Boston, Mass. The Gazette says, in part: "Colonel Rand's exceptionally creditable war record carried him practically from Fort Sumter to Appomattox, and wherever placed he was the highest type of the American soldier, as in civil life he is of the loftiest type of the American citizen. A lawyer by profession, his activities have been numberless as they have been uniformly successful, and in his characteristically quiet and unobtrusive manner he has discharged every duty of life in the highest degree acceptably and with rare fidelity."

A daughter was born to the wife of Lieut. William T. MacMillan, 23d U.S. Inf., at West Point, N.Y., Feb. 22.

A son, James Miller Klemann, was born at Cologne, Germany, Feb. 1, to the wife of Lieut. Comdr. J. V. Klemann, U.S.N.

Capt. C. E. Brigham, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. C. E. Brigham announce the birth of a son on Feb. 13, 1913, at Fort Totten, N.Y.

Col. Delamere Skerrett, U.S.A., has arrived at Fort Hamilton, N.Y., where his mother, Mrs. B. Hinchman, who is an invalid, will soon join him.

Major Chester Harding, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., recently detailed as Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia, sailed from Colon Feb. 28 for Washington.

Miss Rose Bradford, daughter of Rear Admiral R. B. Bradford, U.S.N., who has been visiting in Philadelphia, Pa., for the past month, returned on Feb. 24 to her home in Washington.

Mrs. Frank S. Armstrong, wife of Captain Armstrong, U.S.A., is the guest of her father, Gen. Eugene D. Dimmick, U.S.A., retired, at his apartment at The Cairo, Washington, for over the inauguration.

Rear Admiral A. Ross, U.S.N., left Sydney, N.S.W., Jan. 11, for German New Guinea, and Manila. He will spend a month or six weeks in the Philippine Islands, and then go to Japan and Manchuria and China.

The infant son of Capt. and Mrs. William E. Bennett, jr., 25th Inf., U.S.A., born at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Jan. 17, has been christened Henry Mack, for his grandfather, Col. Henry M. Bennett, 12th Ky. Vol. Cav., Civil War, 1861-65.

Miss Katharine Tillman, daughter of Prof. Samuel E. Tillman, U.S.A., retired, who has spent several weeks visiting at West Point, N.Y., and in New York, N.Y., has returned to Washington, D.C., where Prof. and Mrs. Tillman are spending the winter.

Miss Alys Meyer, daughter of the Secretary of the Navy, and her fiancé, Lieut. Raymond C. P. Rodgers, U.S.N., were the guests of honor at a dinner given by the German Ambassador and Countess von Bernstorff in Washington, D.C., on Feb. 20.

Lieut. Gen. S. B. M. Young, U.S.A., retired, the Superintendent of the Soldiers' Home, Washington, D.C., and Mrs. Young entertained at a large luncheon at their quarters on Saturday, Feb. 23, as is their annual custom on Washington's Birthday.

Col. Robert M. Thompson, of Washington, D.C., and his guests, including Rear Admiral Richard Wainwright, U.S.N., and Mr. Poultny Bigelow, of Boston, have just arrived at Palm Beach, Fla., on board Colonel Thompson's houseboat, the Everglades.

Mrs. Howe, wife of Lieut. Alfred G. Howe, U.S.N., has spent the past week visiting friends at the Hotel Sevilla, Havana, Cuba, where she was greatly entertained. Mrs. Howe is spending the winter in her native city, Key West, Fla., while her husband is on duty on the U.S.S. Tennessee out in Turkey.

Brig. Gen. Henry G. Sharpe, U.S.A., and Mrs. Sharpe, Major Walter H. Gordon, U.S.A., and Mrs. Gordon, Rear Admiral Oscar F. Stanton, U.S.N., and Comdr. Boy-Ed, Naval Attaché of the German Embassy, were among the dinner guests of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor and Mrs. Nagel in Washington Feb. 25.

Among the dinner hosts at the Chevy Chase Club, Md., on Feb. 22 were Col. George Richards, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Richards, who entertained in compliment to Major Dion Williams, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Williams, who leave Washington shortly for their new post at Pekin, China, and Lieut. Col. William C. Langfitt, U.S.A., and Mrs. Langfitt.

Members of the Veteran Corps of Artillery of the State of New York, the Military Society of the War of 1812, met at Delmonico's Feb. 22 to celebrate the anniversary of the birth of the first President of the United States. The first business was the annual election of officers. Col. Asa Bird Gardiner, U.S.A., was re-elected president. The other officers were also re-elected. Colonel Gardiner gave an interesting talk on the times of Washington. Col. W. G. Bates, 71st N.Y., spoke of the importance of machine-gun work in the National Guard.

Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commanding the New York National Guard; Adjutant General H. D. Hamilton, Col. John B. Bellinger, U.S.A., and Lieut. Albert M. Cohen, U.S.N., were speakers at the first meeting of the Army and Navy Branch of the Young Men's Hebrew Association in New York city Feb. 22. General O'Ryan declared himself in favor of the appointment of Jewish chaplains to the Service where there were Jewish soldiers. Colonel Bellinger, speaking for the Regular Army, said there was no discrimination shown, and that Army men with whom he had come in contact at the Military Academy and in the Service measured men by what they were and not by religious standards or creeds.

The "Little Princess" by Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, which was given at the Playhouse in Washington, D.C., on Monday and Tuesday, Feb. 24 and 25, for the benefit of the Junior League of Washington, D.C., numbered in its cast many members of the Army and Navy set in that city. Among those who took part were Miss Leila Harrison, daughter of the late Colonel Harrison, U.S.A.; Miss Katharine Andrews, daughter of Brig. Gen. George Andrews, U.S.A.; Miss Dasha Allen, daughter of Major Henry T. Allen, U.S.A.; Miss Frances Brooks, daughter of Colonel Brooks, U.S.A., and Miss Cora Barry, sister of Lieut. David S. Barry, U.S.M.C.; Miss Dorothy Anderson, daughter of Med. Dir. Frank Anderson, U.S.N.; Miss Ruth Anderson, daughter of General Anderson, U.S.A., and Miss Frances Brooks took part in the mandolin orchestra, which gave an excellent program before the play and between the acts.

Commodore A. V. Wadhams, U.S.N., retired, was the guest of honor at a luncheon of some 200 business and professional men at the Rotary Club at the St. Anthony Hotel, San Antonio, Texas, Feb. 21. Commodore Wadhams delivered one of the most inspiring addresses that has ever been afforded the pleasure of San Antonians to listen to. He discussed the Navy and Army, the spirit of the men who are enlisted in their ranks, the cost of maintenance and the need of protection along the Panama Canal when that great body is opened. Interesting addresses were also delivered by Col. Charles G. Treat, 3d U.S. Field Art., who is in command of the troops stationed at Fort Sam Houston. During his talk Colonel Treat said it was a pleasure to greet so distinguished a member of the naval force so far up the San Antonio River, and paid a tribute to Commodore Wadhams. Besides the business and professional men of San Antonio attending the luncheon there were also the following officers from the Army post in attendance: Major R. Rolfe, Major S. Rice, Capt. F. A. Barton, F. C. Johnson, J. D. Tilford, R. S. Foy, J. A. Benjamin and D. H. Currie, Lieuts. J. B. Johnson, J. S. Hammond, John Magruder and H. B. Johnson.

Miss Marjorie Aleshire, daughter of Major Gen. James B. Aleshire, U.S.A., was hostess at bridge in Washington on Feb. 28.

Mr. and Mrs. Edson Bradley will entertain the brigade of West Point cadets at a luncheon on March 4 at their residence in Washington. Mr. and Mrs. Edward McLean will entertain in like manner for the brigade of midshipmen.

Miss Frances Brooks, granddaughter of Brig. Gen. John M. Wilson, U.S.A., retired, was hostess at a small house dance at their Massachusetts avenue residence in Washington, Feb. 22, in honor of Miss Hubbard, of Chestertown, Md. About twenty couples were present.

A reception was given Thursday afternoon, Feb. 13, at Fort Sheridan, Ill., by Mrs. Owen R. Meredith to Mrs. Paul R. Manchester and Mrs. Robert O'Brien. Mrs. Walter Chatfield served coffee. Tea was served by Mrs. Saville and Mrs. Coates, and Mrs. Getty served frappe. Others assisting were Mrs. Tupper, Mrs. Stevenson, Miss Getty and Miss Rafferty, of Highland Park.

From the U.S. Naval Home, Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 23, Rear Admiral Albert Mertz, U.S.N., writes: "Navy officers who for the past twenty-five years have known Don Manuel Bottini, of Montevideo, Uruguay, will regret to learn that that genial gentleman died of heart disease on June 9, 1909. Mrs. Bottini died the following year from the same cause. These facts were recently communicated to me by the U.S. Consul at Montevideo."

Lieut. Comdr. Walter R. Gherardi, U.S.N., and Mrs. Gherardi entertained at a dinner at their residence at Chevy Chase, Md., Feb. 23, in honor of Miss Alys Meyer, daughter of the Secretary of Navy, and her fiancé, Lieut. Raymond C. P. Rodgers, U.S.N. Their other guests included Miss Julia Meyer, Mr. and Mrs. Howe, Miss Wadsworth, Miss Greble, Miss Ingalls, Dr. Cary Grayson, U.S.N., and Mr. du Pont.

The Japanese Ambassador was among the dinner hosts in Washington, D.C., on Feb. 24, when he entertained at a dinner of twenty-four covers in honor of the Secretary of War and Mrs. Stimson. The table was elaborately decorated in Japanese lilies and roses, with corsage bouquets of orchids for the ladies. His guests included Gen. and Mrs. Leonard Wood, the Assistant Secretary of War and Mrs. Robert Shaw Oliver, Major Gen. William W. Wotherspoon, U.S.A., and Mrs. Wotherspoon, Major Gen. James B. Aleshire, U.S.A., and Mrs. Aleshire, Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, U.S.A., and Mrs. Mills, Brig. Gen. Ernest Garlington, U.S.A., and Mrs. Garlington, Brig. Gen. Frank McIntyre, U.S.A., and Mrs. McIntyre, Mr. K. Sheridan, Colonel Inouye and Mr. Maga Kage, of the embassy staff, and Mrs. Maga Kage.

Interesting ceremonies marked the official inauguration of a national American Indian memorial which is to crown Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island, N.Y., Feb. 22, in which the President of the United States, representatives of the Army and Navy and Indian chieftains in their native costume took picturesque part. President Taft and party arrived at Fort Wadsworth in the U.S.S. Dolphin. Two companies of the Coast Artillery, under the command of Captain Embick and Captain Smith, presented arms as the President stepped ashore. Those with President Taft included Rodman Wanamaker, the donor of the Indian memorial; Major Rhoads, U.S.A., Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus, U.S.N., Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry, U.S.A., as well as by many other officers. At the summit a small platform had been placed directly over the site of the monument. Above it towered a tall new flagstaff, from the halliard of which ran thirty separate ropes like the ribbons around a Maypole. Here had been assembled the Indian chiefs and other guests who had made the trip aboard the Army quartermaster's boat, the Gen. Joseph E. Johnson. Every chieftain was resplendent in an aboriginal full dress. Their faces were daubed with bright pigments of yellow, red and blue. From stalwart shoulders to moccasined feet their deerskin garbs were brilliant with hand embroidery and belts of wampum, necklaces of bones and teeth and all the gaudy paraphernalia of the savage. At the close of the ceremony the Indians themselves hauled aloft the Stars and Stripes in token of their allegiance and loyalty to the Government and the race that has conquered them. Among the chiefs who made up the party were White Man Runs Himself, Plenty Coups, Two Moons, Big Moon, Little Wolf, Red Cloud, Shoulder Blade, Drags Wolf, Medicine Crow, Red Hawk, Lone Wolf, White Swan, Big Mane, Bull Looks On, Grey Horse, Young Bison and Black Wolf.

The San Diego (Cal.) Association of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States celebrated its twenty-second annual banquet Feb. 18 in the main dining room of the U. S. Grant Hotel. The dinner was presided over by Dr. D. Gochenauer as toastmaster. The occasion was marked also by the retirement as secretary of the organization of Major W. R. Maize, U.S.A., who for twenty-two years has held the office. In recognition of his efficient services during this long term the new secretary, D. B. Bowley, on behalf of the association, presented him with a handsome gift. Col. James F. Randlett, U.S.A., retired, who resides at La Mesa, Cal., was presented as the new president of the organization by Major Maize, who announced the newly elected officers, and with the new president and the toastmaster, Dr. Gochenauer, welcomed the guests. The following sentiments were responded to: Preliminary toast, "The American Cocktail, Which Always Follows the Flag." Toasts: "The President," drunk in silence, followed by song, "America"; "The Philippines," Judge M. A. Luce; song by companions, "Fill the Flowing Bowl"; "Veterans of the Civil War," Dr. R. M. Powers; song, "Marching Through Georgia"; "The Army," Col. John W. Hannay, U.S.A.; song, "The Star-Spangled Banner"; "The Navy," Admiral O. Farnholt, U.S.N.; song, "Benny Havens, Oh!"; "The Revenue Cutter Service," Capt. J. C. Ballinger; song, "Mary Had a Little Lamb"; "The National Guard," Col. R. V. Dodge, N.G.C.; song, "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean"; "The Local Association, M.O.L.L.," Major W. R. Maize, U.S.A.; song, "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp, the Boys Are Marching"; "The Junior Companions," Delevan B. Bowley; song, "Glorious Hallelujah"; "The Soldiers Who Fought the War to a Finish," Judge George V. Puterbaugh; song, "John Brown's Body"; song, "Auld Lang Syne," all joining hands. Among those attending the dinner, in addition to the names mentioned above, were: Capt. and Mrs. A. F. Wilcox, Capt. and Mrs. L. B. Quackenbush, Capt. and Mrs. J. S. Clark, Col. and Mrs. R. V. Dodge, Major William Fortescue, Mrs. W. R. Maize, Gen. A. W. Vogdes, Mrs. A. W. Vogdes, Miss Marion Vogdes, Major John D. Black, Major Charles Vogdes, Mrs. Charles Vogdes, Capt. H. K. Adams and Mrs. Adams, Capt. and Mrs. Otto A. Nesmith, Gen. W. L. Barnum, Col. and Mrs. John W. Hannay, U.S.A., Major and Mrs. Davis, U.S.A., Capt. and Mrs. J. G. Ballinger, U.S.R.C.S., Gen. Frank Taylor, U.S.A., Major and Mrs. John Stafford, U.S.A., Capt. and Mrs. A. B. Clemens, U.S.N., Capt. Putnam Field, Col. and Mrs. J. J. Bryan, Capt. and Mrs. H. B. Jackson.

Col. and Mrs. A. Slaker, U.S.A., will spend a month at Fort Banks, Mass.

A son, Charles F. Leonard, was born to the wife of Lieut. Charles F. Leonard, 28th U.S. Inf., Feb. 23, at Fort Snelling, Minn.

Mr. and Mrs. William J. McManigal announce the marriage of their daughter, Helen Foster, to Mr. William Wren Hay on Wednesday, Feb. 26, 1913, at Rogers, Mich.

The following have registered at the New Grand Hotel, New York city, during the past week: Col. George A. Zinn, U.S.A.; Surg. T. W. Richards, U.S.N., and Col. A. H. Appel, U.S.A.

Major J. H. H. Peshine, U.S.A., retired, of Santa Barbara, Cal., and Mrs. Peshine and maid are registered at the Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D.C. The Major expects shortly to sail for Europe.

Lieut. W. T. MacMillan and Mrs. MacMillan announce the birth of a daughter, Katharine Louise, on Feb. 22, at West Point, N.Y. She is the granddaughter of Lieut. Col. E. F. Ladd, A.G., U.S.A.

Miss Isabelle Magruder, daughter of Dr. Alexander Fitzhugh Magruder, U.S.N., retired, was hostess at a bridge party on Feb. 28 in honor of her house guest, Miss Anne Gleaves, daughter of Capt. Albert Gleaves, U.S.N., commandant of the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Matthew A. Henson, the negro who was with Peary on his final dash to the North Pole, will get a position in the classified service of the Government without being required to pass a civil service examination. President Taft has issued an executive order permitting the appointment.

Lieut. LeRoy C. Stover, U.S.N., reported for duty at Mare Island, Cal., Feb. 18, in accordance with recent orders from the Navy Department. Lieutenant Stover is to have duty in the machinery division at the navy yard. Lieut. and Mrs. Stover have taken apartments at the St. Vincent Hotel in Vallejo.

The degree of master of science was conferred upon Ensigns Luther Welsh and Theodore Stark Wilkinson, jr., U.S.N., by George Washington University in Washington, at the winter convocation of the faculty on Feb. 24. Both are graduates of the Naval Academy, who have pursued their studies at the University for the past two years. Rear Admiral Charles H. Stockton, U.S.N., retired, president of the university, bestowed the degree upon the candidates, those for the higher degrees in arts and sciences being presented by Dean Munroe, of the school of graduate studies. In the class that was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1909 Ensign Wilkinson was number one and Ensign Welsh number four. George Washington University also conferred the degree of bachelor of science upon Halsey Dunwoody. Lieut. Halsey Dunwoody, C.A.C., U.S.A., is stationed at Fort Winfield Scott, Cal.

The Massachusetts Society of the Sons of the American Revolution celebrated Washington's Birthday at the Hotel Vendome, Boston, Feb. 22. The routine business of the meeting began at 10:30 a.m., and luncheon was served at the close of the meeting. Edwin S. Crandon, president ex-officio, presided, and the speakers included Rev. Dr. Daniel D. Addison, who spoke on Washington; Edward J. Cox, of South Boston, past president of Boston Chapter, who spoke on "Schools in the Revolution and the Revolution in the Schools," and Brig. Gen. Philip Reade, U.S.A., retired, who, as historian, gave incidents connected with the Revolutionary campaign. General Reade, in no way fatigued with the early exertions of the day, was also a guest at the annual banquet of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston in the evening, when some 300 guests gathered around the festive board at the American House. The friends of General Reade can well congratulate him on his staying powers after two such severe tests on the same day.

A reception was given at the Norfolk Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va., Feb. 21, by the medical staff to the members of the Tri-State Medical Society who were then in session in Norfolk, Va. The hospital was appropriately decorated for the occasion, music was furnished by the navy band orchestra and refreshments served by members of the Navy Nurse Corps. Medical Director Hibbett received the guests and was assisted by Surg. W. M. Garton. Dr. A. E. Baker, of Charleston, S.C., the retiring president of the Tri-State Medical Society, and Dr. Southgate Leigh, of Norfolk, Va., the president of the society for the coming year. Among the guests were many physicians and surgeons of prominence, largely from the states of Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina, although there were invited guests of the Society from Boston, New York, Washington and many other cities. After the refreshments the doctors looked about the hospital and inspected the different departments according to their varied special interests. All united upon their compliments as to the cleanliness of the hospital and the up-to-date equipment of all departments. A pleasant afternoon was indulged in by both hosts and guests. On the same afternoon the ladies of the hospital entertained the wives of the visiting surgeons at the residence of Surgeon Garton. They were shown over the hospital after the reception and were very high in their praise about the entire institution.

WOMAN'S ARMY AND NAVY LEAGUE.

At the twenty-sixth annual meeting of the Woman's Army and Navy League the following officers were elected for 1913: President, Mrs. George M. Sternberg; vice-presidents, Mrs. J. Van R. Hoff and Mrs. B. H. Buckingham; secretary, Miss Emma J. Nourse; assistant secretary, Miss Eleanor B. Semmes; treasurer, Mrs. G. Livingston Bayard, executive committee—Army, Mrs. Leonard Wood, Mrs. George Andrews, Mrs. Anson Mills, Mrs. Lyman Tiffany and Mrs. Alexander Sharp; Navy, Mrs. Silas Casey, Mrs. Royal B. Bradford, Mrs. William T. Sampson, Mrs. Theodore F. Jewell and Mrs. Alexander Sharp. During the last twenty-five years more than \$50,000 has been collected by this organization, all of which has been devoted to the welfare of the enlisted men of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps. The sources of revenue of the league are: (1) Membership fees; (2) the sale of telegraphic codes, and (3) donations; and in the increasing of this revenue there should be an incentive to each wife, sister, mother or friend of the enlisted man, as well as to those friends even outside the united services, to become members of this patriotic organization.

In addition to sending constantly to the various vessels and to Army posts such healthful recreations and amusements as games of various kinds, books, phonographs and phonograph records, stereopticons and views, pianos, organs and sheet music, the league has purchased and also maintains in this city the Soldiers, Sailors and Marines Club, a building situated at 317 C street,

N.W., where the men of our three Services find many comforts of a home.

It is to increase the revenue for this work that the Woman's Army and Navy League is now arranging to give a ball at the navy yard on Easter Monday, March 24, and tickets for this ball may be obtained from either Mrs. George Livingston Bayard, Stoneleigh Court; Mrs. Alexander Sharp, navy yard; Miss Nourse, 2823 Q street, N.W., or at the Army and Navy Club.

TROOPS FOR MEXICAN BORDER.

In order to be prepared for any events in Mexico that may require the presence of U.S. forces in that country, to protect American and foreign citizens, some 4,000 troops were ordered on Feb. 22 to Texas to reinforce the troops already on the border.

President-elect Wilson will enter office with a force of about 15,000 men within striking distance of Mexico. There is a detachment of about 2,000 marines and the Atlantic Battleship Fleet at Guantanamo, and about 10,000 Regular soldiers at Galveston, excluding the Cavalry troops stationed in Texas, and in addition there are a number of war vessels in Mexican ports on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

Gen. William H. Carter, who will command the entire forces mobilized at Galveston and Texas City, left Chicago, Ill., Feb. 26, accompanied by his adjutant general, Lieut. Col. Peyton C. March, and other staff officers, and arrived at Galveston Feb. 27.

The orders issued on Feb. 22 directed the entrainment of the entire 5th Brigade, 2d Division, for Galveston, Texas, the troops being under command of Brig. Gen. Frederick A. Smith, and comprising the 4th Infantry, Col. W. Paulding; 7th, Col. D. Cornman; 19th, Col. M. F. Waltz, and 28th Infantry, Col. E. H. Plummer; D Company, 2d Battalion of Engineers; Field Hospital No. 3, Ambulance Corps No. 3 and one Signal Corps company from Fort Leavenworth.

A subsequent order attached to the 5th Brigade three Army pack trains, each of sixty mules, one from Fort Ogleshorpe, Ga., one from Fort Robinson, Neb., and one from the Presidio of San Francisco. Also to supply a sufficient force of Cavalry. An order was despatched to Major General Carter at Chicago to send to Galveston the 4th Field Artillery (Mountain) from Fort Russell, Wyo., commanded by Col. Alexander B. Dyer.

Following out the plans of the reorganization an order was issued by the Secretary of War on Feb. 24 directing Major Gen. William H. Carter, commanding the 2d Division, to mobilize the remainder of his division at Galveston and vicinity. The 5th Brigade of this division was already moving under a previous order to that point. The 4th Field Artillery was also moving to the same point of concentration. Without further instructions from the War Department the entire division, including the 6th Cavalry, was put in motion. Although no official report has been received at the War Department on the details of the movement, it is understood that all of the organizations were ready to entrain before the railroads could deliver the necessary cars, although the railroads were unusually prompt in furnishing transportation because they were given advance information by Major Gen. J. B. Aleshire, Chief of Q.M. Corps. According to despatches received at the War Department the troops of the 2d Division left their stations as follows:

Headquarters and staff left Chicago at 6:35 p.m., Feb. 25, en route to Texas City, Texas. Ambulance Company No. 3 left Fort Leavenworth, Kas., 4:40 a.m., Feb. 25. General Smith and headquarters 5th Brigade left Omaha 4:15 p.m., Feb. 23. Headquarters 2d Battalion and Batteries C and D, 4th Field Art., left Fort D. A. Russell 4:30 a.m., Feb. 23. Headquarters, band, regimental detachment and 1st Battalion, 7th Inf., left Fort Leavenworth 12:40 p.m., Feb. 23. Field bakery left Fort Riley 5 p.m., Feb. 22. 2d and 3d Battalions, 7th Inf., left Fort Leavenworth 11 p.m., Feb. 25. Co. D, Signal Corps, left 4:30 a.m., Feb. 23. Field Hospital No. 3 left 5 a.m., Feb. 23. Field transportation, 7th Inf., with one officer, 41 men, left Fort Leavenworth 5:20 a.m., Feb. 23. 1st Battalion, 19th Inf., left Fort Leavenworth Feb. 23. Batteries A and B, 4th Field Art., left Fort D. A. Russell 4:50 p.m., Feb. 23. Co. E, Engrs., left Fort Worth 10:30 a.m., Feb. 23. Troop M, 14th Cav., Captain Walker, left Fort McIntosh for Brownsville 1:55 p.m., Feb. 25.

The 5th Brigade staff arrived in Galveston 2:30 p.m., Feb. 25, being delayed five hours by wrecks. The 3d Battalion, 4th Inf., left Fort Snelling 12:30 p.m., Feb. 24. Headquarters, band, 2d Battalion, 4th Inf., left Fort Crook 2 p.m., Feb. 24. Headquarters detachment, band, 3d Battalion, 19th Inf., left Fort Meade 4:10 p.m., Feb. 24. Entire 28th Infantry left Fort Snelling during the forenoon of Feb. 25.

The stations of the organizations when mobilized in Texas will be:

At Galveston—General Smith and headquarters 5th Brigade; 4th Infantry, 7th Infantry, 19th Infantry, 28th Infantry, Co. E, Engrs., Co. D, Signal Corps, Field Hospital No. 3, Field Bakery from Fort Riley.

At Texas City—4th Field Artillery, including headquarters, 2d Battalion and Batteries C and D; Batteries A and B, E and F, and headquarters field, staff and band.

At Texas City—4th Brigade, Gen. R. D. Potts. The 4th Brigade comprises the 23d Infantry, Col. E. F. Glenn; 26th Infantry, Col. R. L. Bullard, and 27th Infantry, Col. R. N. Getty. 6th Brigade, Brig. Gen. C. R. Edwards, including 11th Infantry, 18th Infantry and 22d Infantry, 6th Cavalry and Ambulance Company No. 5, Companies G, H and M, Engrs.

At Fort Sam Houston—Battery B, 3d Field Art.

The 1st Brigade, 1st Division, comprising the 3d, 5th and 29th Regiments of Infantry, commanded by Brig. Gen. M. P. Maus, with headquarters at Albany, N.Y., is held under preparatory orders.

The mobilization was outlined in this official statement given out by Mr. Stimson:

"An order has been issued Feb. 24 directing Gen. William H. Carter, commanding the 2d Division, to mobilize the remainder of his division at Galveston and vicinity. The 5th Brigade, Brig. Gen. F. A. Smith, of this division is already moving under previous orders to that point. The 4th Field Artillery is already moving to the same point of concentration.

"The order issued Feb. 24 set in motion the 4th Brigade, Brig. Gen. R. D. Potts, comprising the 23d, 26th and 27th Regiments of Infantry; the 6th Brigade, Brig. Gen. R. W. Hoyt, comprising the 11th Infantry (Col. Arthur Williams), 18th (Col. T. F. Davis) and 22d (Col. D. A. Frederick), and also the 6th Cavalry

(Col. C. M. O'Connor), which constitutes the divisional Cavalry of the 2d Division. The senior colonel will command the 6th Brigade until a general officer is assigned to that command.

"Under these orders there will be concentrated at Galveston all told between eight and nine thousand Infantry, about eight hundred Cavalry and about the same number of Field Artillery, a total of nearly 10,000 men."

Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H and Machine-gun Platoon, 4th Infantry, left Fort Crook Feb. 24 for Galveston. Brig. Gen. Frederick A. Smith, commanding the 5th Brigade of the 2d Division, and his staff, consisting of Major F. D. Evans, adjutant general, and 1st Lieut. Bruce Magruder, aide-de-camp, left on Sunday afternoon, Feb. 23, for Galveston.

Brigadier General Smith arrived at Fort Crockett, Texas, Feb. 25. The newly established camp on the parade ground of the fort is laid out for the accommodation of five or six thousand men.

Company E, U.S. Engineers, from Fort Sill, and Field Hospital Corps No. 3, from Fort Riley, with all equipment of wagons and draught animals, arrived at Galveston Feb. 25. Supplies are arriving by trainloads and the warehouse obtained for the quartermaster's depot is already filled with goods. Capt. Lorenzo D. Gasser, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., and assistants have an immense amount of work.

The three Army transports Sumner, Kilpatrick and McClellan, now at Galveston, will be joined at that port by the Army transport Meade, as soon as that vessel has discharged at Guantanamo the 1,200 marines she embarked at Philadelphia. This is believed to afford ample transportation facilities at least for the 5th Brigade.

The transport McClellan arrived at Galveston Feb. 25. This and the other transports are fully supplied with provisions and kept in readiness to put to sea at once. The Kilpatrick arrived Feb. 26.

The 11th Infantry, from Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., and the 18th, from Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., reported themselves en route southward early in the afternoon of Feb. 25. The 23d, from Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., was also under way, and the 26th, from Fort Wayne and Fort Brady, Mich., go to New Orleans by way of Indianapolis. The 27th Infantry, from Fort Sheridan, got away Feb. 25.

Arrivals of troops at Galveston, where the large base of supplies has been established, included the 7th Infantry, the first complete regiment to encamp on the ground.

Gov. O. B. Colquitt, of Texas, at midnight Feb. 24 ordered four companies of the Texas state Militia to proceed to Brownsville, when it was reported to him that Americans had been arrested and held for ransom at the Mexican town of Matamoros, across the boundary from Brownsville, when they refused to contribute money to the officials in charge of Matamoros. At last accounts there had been no clash between the Texans and Mexicans, and it is believed the situation was exaggerated to the Governor. The War Department did not send special instructions to Brig. Gen. E. Z. Steever, commanding at El Paso, directing him to send Cavalry to Brownsville, Texas, to prevent Texas militiamen from crossing into Mexico, as sensational newspaper despatches reported.

Troop D, 14th U.S. Cav., was on Feb. 26, ordered to proceed from Fort Clark to Eagle Pass, Texas. There are about 2,000 refugees from Mexico at Eagle Pass, and the troop is needed to patrol the border at that place.

THE MEXICAN SITUATION.

Following the rise of General Huerta as provisional president of Mexico he announced his intention of using the "Iron Hand" in suppressing the rebellion, and the bandits, and the most startling events followed his assumption of office. Gen. Francisco I. Madero, deposed president of Mexico, was transferred on Feb. 22 from the National Palace in Mexico City to a cell in the federal district prison. Madero's wife appealed in vain for clemency to Provisional President Huerta, whose reply was that the case was not in his hands. General Madero and Pino Suarez, deposed vice-president, were killed at midnight Feb. 23, while being taken from the National Palace to the penitentiary. Provisional President Victoriano Huerta announced that the two prisoners were shot down while trying to escape under cover of an attack by Maderist supporters. An official inquiry was started. Ambassador Wilson, in Mexico City, issued an announcement accepting the government version of the deaths. President Taft, in Washington, deplored the shooting, but did not regard it as sufficient cause to alter his policy of non-intervention.

Ninety-five Maderista soldiers were stood against an adobe wall and shot to death near Juarez, Feb. 24. One hundred representative members of the British colony sent a memorial to the American Ambassador expressing "appreciation for the able manner in which the Ambassador has handled the delicate situation caused by the recent disturbances." The memorial extends sincere thanks "for the help afforded all foreigners by the American Embassy, without distinction of nationality, and more especially all British residents."

A new revolt broke out in two more States Feb. 22, Sonora and Yucatan, with seven other states threatening to join Coahuila, the first to rebel. Governor Carranza, of Coahuila, the first to revolt, was joined by two brothers of Gen. Francisco I. Madero in an armed revolt against Huerta. Peace envoys were sent to many disturbed states.

Assurances of allegiance to the Huerta government were contained in messages received at the capital Feb. 26 from Gen. Pascual Orozco, jr., the northern rebel, and the governor of the state of Tabasco. It is also declared that Venustiano Carranza, rebellious Governor of Coahuila, will not further hold out against the new administration. General Angeles and Major Hernandez, of the 56th Rurales Corps, have been imprisoned on charges of a plot against the Huerta government. President Huerta and Gen. Felix Diaz are contemplating the organization of a standing army of 150,000 to maintain their authority and find employment for thousands who have lost aptitude for peaceful vocations. Emilio Rabasa was on Feb. 26 appointed as Mexican Ambassador at Washington.

The rebellion in the North and South being considered well in hand, President Huerta has sent his strongest Northern commander, Gen. Truicy Aubert, in pursuit of the rebel, Gen. Francisco Villa, who is said to be in the field with a large and well armed force. Zapatistas continue troublesome in the South.

President Huerta has caused to be drafted a bill grant-

ing an amnesty to all political offenders in Mexico who shall present themselves to the authorities within fifteen days after the promulgation of the act. The measure was sent Feb. 26 to the Chamber of Deputies which is in extraordinary session in order that the members may take quick action.

THE SWORD OF SYLVANUS THAYER.

Col. Clarence P. Townsley, C.A.C., Superintendent of the U.S. Military Academy, under date of West Point, N.Y., Feb. 22, has issued the following circular letter addressed to the officers of the Army:

"Col. Sylvanus Thayer, the Father of the Military Academy (a graduate in the class of 1808), was Superintendent during the years 1817-1833, and during these years laid the foundations on which the Academy is built, both as to its general plan and in its details. His plans were approved and supported by the Hon. John C. Calhoun, Secretary of War, 1817-1824, whose name will always be associated with the early history of the Academy.

"The cadets admitted in 1817 were graduated in 1821, and during their whole academic life were associated with the great Superintendent. In the year 1853 a committee of the eighteen surviving members of this class addressed a letter to Colonel Thayer, then serving in Boston, in which they asked his acceptance of a sword as 'an expression of our personal esteem and in token of our appreciation of your valuable services to our inconsiderate youth—to our common Alma Mater—to our beloved Country,' and reminded their Superintendent that 'your principles of action in governing the institution, so little understood at the moment, have been fully vindicated—a sentiment in which all succeeding classes heartily join.

"This sword (of which a cut is given in the circular) was accepted by Colonel Thayer (Oct. 24, 1853), and at his death it passed into the hands of his nephew, Jonathan Benjamin Moulton; of his son, Sylvanus Thayer Moulton, and was turned over by him to the present owner, who is in reduced circumstances. It is desired to acquire this memento by purchase.

"The scabbard is of gold, with views of the Library Building (then headquarters) and the view up the Hudson from Trophy Point, and is inscribed with the names of the eighteen surviving graduates and their dedication of the gift. The hilt is surmounted by a very beautifully wrought gold bust of Calhoun. The grip is of silver. The place for this memento of a great man is the Ordnance Museum at West Point.

"To obtain this sword it is necessary to raise the sum of \$2,000 by subscription, and all to whom this circular may come are invited to join in this. Subscriptions may be sent to the Adjutant, U.S. Military Academy, West Point, N.Y."

DECISIONS BY THE COMPTROLLER.

As to the cost of transporting the remains of Lieut. George Garity, U.S.A., retired, who died Jan. 29, 1913, the Comptroller decides that "as a retired officer on active duty is not on the active list the payment of the expenses in question is not authorized."

In the case of Alfred J. Toulon, U.S.N., whose promotion to passed assistant surgeon was suspended six months owing to his inability to pass his examination, the Comptroller decides that he was entitled to the pay of the increased rank from the date of successful passage of his second examination entitling him to promotion and not from the date of his confirmation by the Senate.

The Comptroller decides that the only members of the Organized Militia "for whom transportation and subsistence are properly payable are those participating in joint encampments and maneuvers under the authority of the Secretary of War." The question is one of fact which should be established by satisfactory statement and evidence.

The promotion of Col. James Parker has given great satisfaction to his friends in Tennessee, as would appear from the following, published by the Chattanooga Times of Feb. 14: "Senator Sanders began to insist on the recognition of Colonel Parker even before he was appointed to the United States Senate, and he did not desist during his service there. Yesterday he received the following telegram:

Senator Newell Sanders: Thanks to you. I was promoted to-day.

"Friends of the new brigadier general in Chattanooga soon learned of his honor, and during the late afternoon and night telegrams of congratulations were poured into his quarters in Washington, where he is temporarily located. President F. E. Mahoney, of the Chamber of Commerce, sent the following":

Gen. James Parker: The Chamber of Commerce of the city of Chattanooga rejoice at the good news from Washington to-day. Please accept our heartiest congratulations on your well-merited promotion.

F. E. MAHONEY,
President Chamber of Commerce.

The Sportsmen's Show which opened Feb. 27 at Madison Square Garden, New York city, to continue to March 5, will be New York's nineteenth consecutive annual exhibition. Again the foremost phase of the show will be trap shooting by electric light—the third indoor tournament. Of equal importance and interest in the eyes of Isaak Walton's apostles will be the angler's tournament, for honors and emblems for the most proficient fly and bait casters. In the Garden's basement twenty-two caliber rifles will crack incessantly in the annual rifle shooting of the Public Schools Athletic League. In the Concert Hall will be shown wild animals, big game and scenes in the wilds by remarkable lantern slides and motion pictures, with accompanying lectures. The eastern end of the arena will be a great stage representing a basin like Jackson's Hole, Wyo., in the Rocky Mountains, a diversified plain with mountains on both sides. In the background will be a large hunter's camp. When the trap shooters are not breaking clay pigeons across this basin, Boy Scouts of America, boy campers of the Young Men's Christian Association and private camps will interest spectators with their evolutions and camp life activities. The Volunteer Life-saving Corps will have an exhibit in the show. Another feature will be exhibitions every evening on the stage by the 2d Company of the Signal Corps, N.G.N.Y., of Brooklyn, Capt. G. E. Schenk.

FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Feb. 26, 1913.

Friday evening Col. and Mrs. Gaston were hosts at a very pretty dinner. Among guests were Mr. and Mrs. Burgess of Burlington, Major and Mrs. Evans, Lieut. and Mrs. Riggs, Lieut. and Mrs. Cummins and Lieut. and Mrs. Colley. Sunday Lieut. and Mrs. Brandt were hosts at a jolly supper, when their guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Riggs and Lieut. and Mrs. Greene. The same evening Capt. and Mrs. Cornell had as guests Lieut. and Mrs. King, Miss King and Miss Mencke. Tuesday afternoon Col. and Mrs. Gaston were hosts at a greatly enjoyed frolic for the young people. Games were played and prizes were won by Miss Atwood and Lieutenant Deuel. Delicious refreshments were served. Their guests included Mr. and Mrs. Sears, Miss Byram, Miss Perkins, Miss Atwood, Miss Mencke, Captain Oden, Lieutenants Addis, Deuel, Whiting, Lewis, Terrell and Morton. Capt. and Mrs. Luhn were hosts at a pretty dinner Tuesday for Major and Mrs. Byram, Capt. and Mrs. Huston and Lieut. and Mrs. Colley. Wednesday Lieut. and Mrs. Greene were hosts at dinner for Mr. and Mrs. Burgess of Burlington, Colonel Gresham, Mrs. Cushing, Major and Mrs. Byram and Capt. and Mrs. Fleming. Capt. and Mrs. Cornell were the hosts at dinner Wednesday for Lieut. and Mrs. Colley, Lieut. and Mrs. Applington, Lieutenant Lewis and their guest, Miss Mencke. Lieut. and Mrs. Cummins had as guests at dinner Friday Major and Mrs. Holbrook and Lieut. and Mrs. Riggs.

Miss Edna Caswell of Derby Line, Vt., and Miss Carol Clough of Sherbrooke, Canada, are guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Applington. Mr. Whiting is the guest of his brother, Lieut. Edgar Whiting. Mrs. Evans left during the week for a visit with relatives. Capt. and Mrs. Rutherford have arrived and are in quarters 9, East. Miss Melanie Loewe is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Carson. Mrs. F. F. Van Deusen is visiting Major and Mrs. Wilson.

Tuesday afternoon Mrs. Applington was hostess at a lovely luncheon given in honor of Miss Caswell. The place-cards were hand-painted violets and the favors small handboxes covered with lavender flowered silk, filled with candy. Other guests were Mrs. Holcomb, Mrs. Cooley, Mrs. Huston, Mrs. Riggs, Mrs. Richart and Miss King. Capt. and Mrs. Cornell entertained Capt. and Mrs. Fleming, Lieut. and Mrs. Riggs and Lieutenant Deuel at dinner Wednesday. Lieut. and Mrs. Applington were hosts at a jolly bowling party and supper in compliment to their guests Thursday. Their guests included Capt. and Mrs. Cornell, Miss Mencke, Miss Caswell, Miss Clough, Captain Oden, Lieutenants Lewis, Morton and Deuel. Capt. and Mrs. Young of the Royal Canadian Dragoon Guard, from the garrison at St. Johns, Quebec, were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Mayo for the bal poudré. Lieutenant Caldwell, of the same regiment, stayed with Lieutenant Whiting, and Lieutenant Bate, of the Princess Louise Royal Dragoon Guard, was the guest of Major and Mrs. Byram. These visitors returned to Canada Sunday evening. Major and Mrs. Holbrook entertained at dinner Thursday for Major and Mrs. Byram, Capt. and Mrs. Cavanaugh, Capt. and Mrs. Holcomb, Madam Babcock, Captains Godson and Babcock.

There were many dinners before the bal poudré Friday evening. Major and Mrs. Byram had as guests Capt. and Mrs. Carson, Major Evans, Captain Godson, Miss Byram, Miss Loewe, Lieutenants Bate, Lewis and Deuel. Capt. and Mrs. Holcomb had as guests Capt. and Mrs. Cornell, Miss Mencke, Capt. and Mrs. Fleming and Dr. and Mrs. McDonald. Lieut. and Mrs. Applington had as guests Miss Caswell, Miss Clough, Miss King, Lieutenant Abbott, Mr. Rooney and Mr. Cushing.

Sunday afternoon Major and Mrs. Byram entertained at tea Capt. and Mrs. Young, Lieut. and Mrs. Mayo, Miss Rumbough, Captain Oden, Lieutenants Lewis, Deuel and Bate. Lieut. and Mrs. Applington were hosts at Sunday night supper for Capt. and Mrs. Luhn, Miss Caswell, Miss Clough, Miss King, Captain Oden, Lieutenants Deuel and Lewis.

Monday afternoon Major and Mrs. Byram entertained the Ladies' Riding Club at tea. Their guests were Miss Atwood, Mrs. Austin, Mrs. Brandt, Mrs. Carson, Mrs. Cavanaugh, Miss Godson, Mrs. Greene, Miss Rumbough, Mrs. Boyd, Mrs. Brandt, Lieutenants Austin, Riggs, Lewis, Abbott, Greene, Deuel, Captains Hazard, Holcomb, Carson, Cavanaugh and Godson. The same afternoon Capt. and Mrs. Luhn had as guests at tea Lieut. and Mrs. Applington, Capt. and Mrs. Huston, Lieutenant-Whiting, Mr. Whiting, Miss Caswell, Miss Clough and Captain Oden.

Capt. and Mrs. Holcomb left Monday for Los Angeles, Cal., to attend the funeral of Captain Holcomb's mother, Mrs. Allison, who died suddenly that day. Lieutenant Addis is spending a week's leave in Hartford, Conn. Lieutenant Morton left Friday for Washington, D.C., where he is to be married March 1 to Miss Ester Todd Smith, sister of Lieut. and Mrs. Abbott, and will sail March 15 for Manila. Tuesday afternoon Mrs. Cornell was hostess at a pleasant bridge given in compliment to her guest, Miss Mencke. The prizes were won by Mrs. Huston, Miss King, Miss Atwood and Miss Mencke. Other guests were Mrs. Austin, Mrs. Applington, Miss Caswell, Mrs. Mayo, Miss Clough, Mrs. Greene, Miss Loewe and Mrs. Colley.

(The celebration of Washington's Birthday at the post is noted on page 813.)

FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., Feb. 24, 1913.

Lieut. Leland Wadsworth, 15th Cav., en route from New York to his station at Fort Leavenworth, was a guest last week of Capt. and Mrs. J. L. Gilbreth. Mrs. Crumrine, cousin of Mrs. F. B. Hawkins, has returned to her home in Detroit. Mrs. O. R. Cole was hostess for the Auction Bridge Club on Friday. Capt. and Mrs. Phalen have moved into the quarters vacated by Major T. O. Murphy. Mrs. J. L. Gilbreth and the Misses Norman were guests at Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Howard, of Chicago, last week.

Orders for the 4th Brigade to get ready for a move to Galveston have thrown this post into quite an excitement. The 19th Infantry battalion, which left last week for Fort Sill, has gone on to Texas, and now the 27th Infantry is packing up, also the 3d Squadron of 15th Cavalry stationed here. If they go there will only be the Q.M. Corps left here, with orders to hire civilians as caretakers of post property.

After the vaudeville show on Thursday in the post hall there were several supper parties, Lieut. and Mrs. Patterson being hosts to a jolly crowd at the Officers' Club. Lieut. and Mrs. J. McE. Pruyn entertained at their quarters. Capt. E. R. Tompkins, Q.M., formerly stationed here with the 15th Cavalry, has been ordered to Chicago as assistant to the Chief Quartermaster. He and Mrs. Tompkins will be welcomed back by their many friends.

THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—Henry L. Stimson.

Assistant Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.

Chief of Staff—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A.

S.O., FEB. 27, 1913, WAR DEPT.

Leave one month and fifteen days, prior to his sailing for the Philippine Islands, granted Capt. Ferdinand Schmitter, M.C.

First Lieut. Charles A. Betts, M.R.C., from Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., April 1, to his home, Seattle, Wash. Lieutenant Betts is relieved from active duty in the Medical Reserve Corps.

Leave three months and four days granted 1st Lieut. Charles A. Betts, M.R.C., upon his arrival home.

Leave six months, March 25, granted 1st Lieut. Ralph M. Parker, 5th Cav.

Capt. William T. Patten, Infantry, to his home, preparatory to his retirement from active service.

Leave from Feb. 28 to and including June 27, 1913, granted Capt. William T. Patten, Infantry.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate Feb. 19, 1913.

Appointments in the Army.

General Officers.

Col. James Parker, 11th Cav., to be brigadier general, from Feb. 13, 1913, vice Brig. Gen. George S. Anderson, retired Oct. 16, 1912.

Col. Hunter Liggett, Inf., unassigned to be brigadier general from Feb. 12, 1913, vice Brig. Gen. Edward J. McClelland, retired Dec. 29, 1912.

Medical Reserve Corps.

To be first lieutenant from Feb. 11, 1913.

George Henry Buck, of Oregon, and Robert Henry Wilds, of South Carolina.

Promotions in the Army.

Infantry Arm.

Lieut. Col. Edwin P. Pendleton, 23d Inf., to be colonel from Feb. 13, 1913. Under the provisions of an Act of Congress approved March 3, 1911, the officer is named for advancement in grade in accordance with the rank he would have been entitled to hold had promotion been lineal throughout his arm since the date of his entry into the arm to which he permanently belongs.

Second Lieut. Benjamin F. Castle, 29th Inf., to be first lieutenant from Feb. 10, 1913, vice 1st Lieut. Louis B. Chandler, 25th Inf., resigned Feb. 9, 1913.

Nominations received by the Senate Feb. 26, 1913.

Promotions in the Army.

Judge Advocate General's Department.

Lieut. Col. George M. Dunn, J.A., to be judge advocate with the rank of colonel from Feb. 20, 1913, vice Carbaugh, retired from active service Feb. 19, 1913.

Major Lewis E. Goodier, J.A., to be judge advocate with the rank of lieutenant colonel from Feb. 20, 1913, vice Dunn, promoted.

Capt. Samuel T. Ansell, Inf., unassigned, acting judge advocate, to be judge advocate, with rank of major from Feb. 20, 1913, vice Goodier, promoted.

Ordnance Department.

Lieut. Col. Edwin B. Babbitt, O.D., to be colonel from Feb. 20, 1913, vice Col. Charles H. Clark, retired from Feb. 19, 1913.

Major John W. Joyes, O.D., to be lieutenant colonel from Feb. 20, 1913, vice Babbitt, promoted.

Cavalry Arm.

First Lieut. Frank T. McNarney, 12th Cav., to be captain from Feb. 22, 1913, vice Capt. Philip W. Corbuser, 8th Cav., detailed in the Q.M. Corps on that date.

Second Lieut. George L. Converse, Jr., 14th Cav., to be first lieutenant from Feb. 22, 1913, vice 1st Lieut. Frank T. McNarney, 12th Cav., promoted.

Coast Artillery Corps.

Cyril Arthur Winton Dawson, of Washington, to be second lieutenant in the Coast Artillery Corps, with rank from Jan. 3, 1913.

G.O. 12, FEB. 14, 1913, WAR DEPT.

This order publishes the proceedings of the G.C.M. at West Point, N.Y., of which Major Peter Murray, 22d Inf., was president, and 1st Lieut. Wiley E. Dawson, 21st Inf., was judge advocate, for the trial of Cadet Elmer E. Adler, Second Class, U.S.M.A. Charge—"Passing cadet limits, contrary to Par. 145, Regulations U.S.M.A., in violation of 62d Article of War." He was found guilty and sentenced to dismissal as he was heretofore noted.

G.O. 13, FEB. 15, 1913, WAR DEPT.

I. In connection with the instructions contained in G.O. 31, War D., Sept. 12, 1912, relating to absence from duty of officers and enlisted men on account of disease resulting from intemperate use of drugs or alcoholic liquors, or other misconduct, when cases marked not in line of duty are transferred to a general, division, or district hospital, and the commanding officer of such hospital shall have reason to doubt the justice of the notation, he will report the matter to the department commander, who will call a board of three medical officers to consider and determine whether the disease was incurred in line of duty or not. The proceedings of the board, with all the papers in the case, will be forwarded to the department commander for final decision. Similar action will be taken when a patient from a post enters a general, division, or district hospital and the surgeon of such hospital is the first medical officer to express an opinion and he and the company commander are not in accord as to the finding.

II. Officers detailed on service in a foreign country and required to be mounted should furnish their own mounts, such mounts to be transported to and from their foreign stations at the expense of the United States, the limitation in the cost of transportation as prescribed in Sec. 1, Par. 1114, Army Regulations, being waived in such cases. However, if an officer below the rank of major so desires, a public mount may be assigned to him and transported as heretofore provided, or, if it be to the interest of the United States, a mount may be purchased for him in the vicinity of his foreign station. Such officers should advise the War Department by which method they desire to be furnished with mounts.

By order of the Secretary of War:

LEONARD WOOD, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

G.O. 1, FEB. 15, 1913, WESTERN DEPARTMENT.

I. In accordance with G.O. 9, War D., 1913, the undersigned assumes command of the Western Department. Personal staff: Capt. Herbert J. Brees, Cav., aide-de-camp.

II. The staff of the department commander as communicated by telegram of the 10th instant from the War Department is announced as follows:

Chief of staff, Col. William A. Nichols, Gen. Staff; officer in charge of Militia Affairs, Major Robert H. Noble, 12th Inf.; adjutant, Col. Alexander O. Brodie, A.G.; inspector, Lieut. Col. George Bell, jr., I.G.; judge advocate, Major Lewis E. Goodier, J.A.; chief quartermaster, Col. Frederick Von Schrader, Q.M. Corps; chief surgeon, Col. Rudolph G. Ebert, Med. Corps; chief engineer officer, Lieut. Col. Thomas H. Rees, Corps of Engrs.; chief ordnance officer, Lieut. Col. Golden L.H. Ruggles, Ord. Dept.

III. In accordance with Par. VII. of the general order quoted Capt. Alfred T. Clifton, Signal Corps, is detailed as acting chief signal officer of the department.

ARTHUR MURRAY, Major Gen., U.S.A.

G.O. 1, HEADQUARTERS, SOUTHERN DEPARTMENT.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Feb. 15, 1913.

1. Pursuant to War Department instructions of Feb. 8, 1913, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Southern Department.

2. Pending the arrival of the officer detailed by the War Department as adjutant of this Department, Major William S. Scott, A.G., will perform the duties of that office.

3. Major William S. Scott, A.G., will take charge of the office of Militia Affairs at these headquarters.

E. Z. STEEVER, Brig. Gen., U.S.A., Commanding.

G.O. 2, HEADQUARTERS, SOUTHERN DEPARTMENT.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Feb. 18, 1913.

Major Henry M. Morrow, J.A., having reported at these Headquarters this day in accordance with G.O. 9, c.s., War D., is announced as Judge Advocate of the Department.

By command of Brigadier General Steever:

W. S. SCOTT, Acting Adjutant.

G.O. 1, HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION.

San Antonio, Texas, Feb. 15, 1913.

1. Pursuant to War Department instructions of Feb. 8, 1913, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Cavalry Division organized per G.O. 9, c.s., War D.

2. Pending the arrival of the officer detailed by the War Department as adjutant of the Cavalry Division, Major William S. Scott, A.G., will perform the duties of that office.

E. Z. STEEVER, Brig. Gen., U.S.A., Commanding.

G.O. 1, FEB. 15, 1913, CENTRAL DIVISION.

I. The Central Division having been discontinued by Par. IV., G.O. 9, c.s., War D., the undersigned, by direction of the President, hereby assumes command of the Central Department as organized by the provisions of that order, and of the 2d Division organized tactically by the provisions of Par. I. thereof. All orders and instructions emanating from the headquarters of the Central Division will continue in full force and effect in the Central Department.

II. The following assignment to duty of staff officers of the Central Department is announced:

Chief of Staff, Lieut. Col. Charles R. Noyes, Gen. Staff; officer in charge of Militia Affairs, Col. William A. Shunk, Cav.; adjutant, Lieut. Col. Peyton C. March, A.G.; inspector, Col. Henry P. Kingsbury, I.G.; assistants to the inspector, Major André W. Brewster, I.G.; Major Eli A. Helmick, I.G.;

Major Alexander L. Dade, I.G.; judge advocate, Col. Harvey C. Carbaugh, J.A.; assistant to the judge advocate, Capt. Arthur W. Brown, Inf., A.J.A.; chief quartermaster, Col. Abiel L. Smith, Q.M. Corps; assistants to the chief quartermaster, Lieut. Col. Frank F. Eastman, Q.M. Corps; Lieut. Col. Daniel E. McCarthy, Q.M. Corps; Lieut. Col. James B. Houston, Q.M. Corps; Lieut. Col. Beecher B. Ray, Q.M. Corps; chief surgeon, Col. Daniel M. Appel, Med. Corps; assistant to the chief surgeon, Lieut. Col. William B. Banister, Med. Corps; chief engineer officer, Lieut. Col. George A. Zinn, Corps of Engrs.; chief ordnance officer, Lieut. Col. George W. Burr, Ord. Dept.; chief signal officer, Lieut. Col. Peyton C. March, A.G.

III. The following assignment of staff officers to the 2d Division is announced:

Chief of Staff, Lieut. Col. Charles R. Noyes, Gen. Staff; adjutant, Lieut. Col. Peyton C. March, A.G.; inspector, Major André W. Brewster, I.G.; judge advocate, Capt. Arthur W. Brown, Inf., A.J.A.; chief quartermaster, Col. Abiel L. Smith, Q.M. Corps; chief surgeon, Lieut. Col. William B. Banister, Med. Corps; assistant to the chief surgeon, Capt. James M. Phalen, Med. Corps.

WILLIAM H. CARTER, Major Gen., Commanding.

G.O. 1, FEB. 15, 1913, THIRD DIVISION.

I. In accordance with G.O. 9, War D., 1913, the undersigned assumes command of the 3d Division.

II. The staff of the division commander is announced as follows:

Personal staff.—Aide-de-camp, Capt. Herbert J. Brees, Cav.

Division staff.—Chief of staff, Col. William A. Nichols, Gen. Staff; adjutant, Col. Alexander O. Brodie, A.G.; inspector, Lieut. Col. John H. Beacom, I.G.; chief quartermaster, Col. Frederick Von Schrader, Q.M. Corps; chief surgeon, Lieut. Col. Euclid B. Frick, Med. Corps; assistant to the chief surgeon, Major Willard F. Truby, Med. Corps.

ARTHUR MURRAY, Major Gen., U.S.A.

G.O. 2, JAN. 30, 1913, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

Under the provisions of Par. 195, Army Regulations, the undersigned assumes temporary command of the Department of California.

CORNELIUS GARDENER, Col., 16th Inf., Comd.

G.O. 2, FEB. 15, 1913, DEPT. OF THE GULF.

Pursuant to G.O. 9, War D., c.s., the Department of the Gulf is hereby discontinued; the commissioned and enlisted personnel of the headquarters being transferred to the headquarters 2d Brigade, 1st Division, Atlanta, Ga.

By command of Brigadier General Evans:

C. H. BARTH, A.G.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. Edgar Z. Steever will report in person to Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, president of an Army retiring board at San Antonio, Texas, at such time as he may designate, for examination by the board. (Feb. 25, War D.)

Brig. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards is assigned to temporary command of the 6th Brigade. Par. 16, S.O. 39, Feb. 15, 1913, War D., relating to General Edwards is revoked. (Feb. 25, War D.)

GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. LEONARD WOOD, CHIEF OF STAFF.

Major Robert A. Brown, Gen. Staff, from duty in Washington, to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty as chief of staff of Southern Department. (Feb. 25, War D.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. E. A. GARLINGTON, I.G.

Major George H. McManus, acting inspector general, now at these headquarters, is assigned to duty as assistant to the inspector of the department, with station in San Francisco. (Feb. 15, W. Div.)

Lieut. Col. John H. Beacom, I.G., in addition to his other duties is detailed as assistant to the inspector of Western Department, with station in San Francisco. (Feb. 15, W. Div.)

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. GEORGE ANDREWS, THE A.G.

So much of G.O. 9, Feb. 6, 1913, War D., as relates to Col. Alexander Brodie, A.G., is amended to read "Col. Alexander O. Brodie, A.G." (Feb. 24, War D.)

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. E. H. CROWDER, J.A.G.

Col. Harvey C. Carbaugh, judge advocate, upon his own application is retired from active service, under the provisions of Sec. 1243, R.S., after more than thirty-four years' service. (Feb. 19, War D.)

Col. John A. Hull, J.A., is relieved from duty as judge advocate, Eastern Department, at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed at the proper time to San Francisco, Cal., and take transport from that place about March 15, 1913, for the Philippines for duty as judge advocate of Philippine Department. (Feb. 20, War D.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. J. B. ALESHIRE, CHIEF OF CORPS.

Capt. S. B. McIntyre, Q.M.C., will be relieved from detail in that corps, March 29, and he is assigned to the 6th Infantry, March 30. (Feb. 21, War D.)

The following changes of station and assignments of pay clerks, Q.M. Corps, are ordered: Alfred J. Maxwell, now on duty in the office of the chief Q.M., Central Department, will proceed as soon as practicable to Galveston, Texas, and report to the depot Q.M. for duty; Wallace F. Baker, now at St. Paul, Minn., will proceed as soon as practicable to Galveston, Texas, for duty. (Feb. 24, War D.)

So much of G.O. 9, Feb. 6, 1913, War D., as assigns Col. Edward E. Dravo, Q.M.C., to duty as chief Q.M. of the Southern Department and of the Cavalry Division is revoked. (Feb. 19, War D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Q.M. Corps are ordered: Capt. Howard R. Perry will temporarily relieve Col. Gonzalez S. Bingham as depot Q.M. at Jeffersonville, Ind.; Colonel Bingham upon being thus relieved will proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and report to the commanding general, Southern Department, for duty as chief Q.M. of that department and of the Cavalry Division. Lieut. Col. Frank F. Eastman is relieved from duty as assistant to the chief Q.M., Central Department, and will proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and report to the commanding general, Southern Department, for assignment to duty as assistant to the chief Q.M. of that department. Capt. John F. Preston is relieved from temporary charge of the San Antonio office of the Q.M. Corps and will report to the commanding general, Southern Department, for duty as assistant to the chief Q.M. of that department. (Feb. 19, War D.)

Capt. Hugh K. Taylor, Q.M.C., relieved duty as assistant to the general superintendent, Army Transport Service, San Francisco, Cal., at such time as will enable him to comply with this order and will proceed on the transport to sail from San Francisco about April 5, 1913, to Manila for duty. (Feb. 20, War D.)

Capt. Alvin K. Baskette, Q.M.C., will proceed to Fort Brady, Mich., for duty as Q.M. (Feb. 20, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Paul Whitlock, Q.M.C., now at Chicago, Ill., upon completion of his course of instruction for non-commissioned officers about Feb. 28, 1913, will be sent to Fort Constitution, N.H., to relieve Q.M. Sergt. Henry Metzger, Q.M.C. Sergeant Metzger upon relief will be sent to the post of San Juan, P.R., for duty. (Feb. 20, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Thomas W. Long, Q.M.C., now at Chicago, Ill., upon completion of his course of instruction for non-commissioned officers about Feb. 28, 1913, will be sent to Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., to relieve Q.M. Sergt. Charles H. Kunz, Q.M.C. (Feb. 20, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Llewellyn M. Maxson, Q.M.C., upon completion of three years' tour of duty at the post of San Juan, P.R., will be sent to Jackson Barracks, La., for duty. (Feb. 20, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. John W. Black, Q.M.C., is relieved from temporary duty at Newport News, Va., and will be returned to his proper station, Fort Monroe, Va., for duty. (Feb. 19, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Christopher Schwalm, Q.M.C., Fort Sam Houston, Texas, will be sent to Galveston, Texas, with orders to report to the officer in charge of the transport McClellan for temporary duty, and upon completion of such duty will be returned to his proper station. (Feb. 19, War D.)

Col. Edward E. Dravo, Q.M.C., will report in person to Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, U.S. Army, president of an Army retiring board at Washington, D.C., at such time as he may designate, for examination by the board. (Feb. 19, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Henry J. Rath, Q.M.C., Fort Worden, Wash., will be sent on the transport to leave San Francisco March 15, 1913, to Fort Kamehameha, H.T., for duty. (Feb. 19, War D.)

Col. Hamilton S. Wallace, Q.M.C., now at these headquarters, is assigned to duty as assistant to the chief Q.M. of the department, with station in San Francisco. (Feb. 15, W. Div.)

Lieut. Col. Charles R. Krauthoff, Major George E. Stockle and Capt. Lawrence B. Simonds, Q.M.C., now at these headquarters, are assigned to duty as assistants to the chief Q.M. of the department in addition to their other duties, with station in San Francisco. (Feb. 15, W. Div.)

The following named quartermaster sergeants, Q.M. Corps, will be sent at the earliest practicable moment to Galveston, Texas, for duty: Vaughn Irwin, Fort William Henry Harrison, Mont.; Charles J. Morelle, Fort Lincoln, N.D. (Feb. 25, War D.)

The following assignment to duty of officers of the Q.M. Corps are ordered: The Central Department—Assistants to the chief quartermaster, Lieut. Col. Daniel E. McCarthy, James B. Houston and Beecher B. Ray and Capt. Edmond R. Tompkins.

Second Division.—Chief quartermaster, Lieut. Col. Daniel E. McCarthy, vice Col. Abiel L. Smith, hereby relieved; assistants, Lieut. Col. James B. Houston, Major Harry E. Wilkins and Capt. Edmond R. Tompkins. (Feb. 25, War D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Q.M. Corps are ordered:

Lieut. Col. George McK. Williamson, now en route to Galveston, Texas, will assume temporary charge of the General Supply Depot of the Q.M. Corps at that place, relieving Capt. Lorenzo D. Gasser, who will report to Lieutenant Colonel Williamson for assignment to duty as his assistant.

Capt. William H. Noble from duty as assistant to the quartermaster, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., and will proceed to Galveston, Texas, for temporary duty as assistant to the depot Q.M. at that place.

Capt. James D. Taylor from duty as assistant to the Q.M., Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and will proceed to Galveston, Texas, for temporary duty as assistant to the depot Q.M. at that place. (Feb. 25, War D.)

Capt. Frederick G. Stritzinger, jr., Q.M. Corps, to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for treatment in the hospital. (Feb. 25, War D.)

Major John C. Waterman, Q.M. Corps, from duty as Q.M., Fort Des Moines, Iowa, will turn over property to senior quartermaster sergeant, Q.M. Corps, at that post, and the funds to Lieut. Col. Beecher B. Ray, Q.M. Corps, assistant to the chief Q.M., Central Department, and will proceed to Galveston, Texas, and report to the commanding general, Second Division, for assignment to duty as assistant to the chief Q.M. of that division. (Feb. 26, War D.)

Capt. Harry D. Blasland, Q.M. Corps, is relieved from duty as Q.M., Fort Wayne, Mich., will turn over property to senior quartermaster sergeant, Q.M. Corps, at that post, and the funds to Lieut. Col. Beecher B. Ray, Q.M. Corps, assistant to the chief Q.M., Central Department, and will proceed to Galveston, Texas, and report to the commanding general, Second Division, for duty as assistant to the chief Q.M. of that division. (Feb. 26, War D.)

Lieut. Col. Charles R. Krauthoff, Q.M. Corps, will proceed at the earliest practicable moment to Galveston, Texas, for temporary duty as assistant to the depot quartermaster at that place. (Feb. 26, War D.)

Capt. Joseph C. Brady, Q.M. Corps, from duty as Q.M., Fort Crook, Neb., to Galveston, Texas, for assignment to duty as assistant to the chief quartermaster, Second Division. (Feb. 26, War D.)

Par. 26, S.O. 43, War D., Feb. 20, 1913, relating to Q.M. Sergts. Thomas W. Long and Charles H. Kunz, Q.M. Corps, is revoked. (Feb. 26, War D.)

The following changes of station and assignments of pay clerks, Q.M. Corps, are ordered: Frank T. Neely, Fort Des Moines, Iowa, to Galveston, Texas, and report to chief Q.M., Second Division, for assignment to duty. William W. Thrall, Fort Wayne, Mich., to Galveston, Texas, and report to chief Q.M., Second Division, for duty. (Feb. 26, War D.)

The following Q.M. sergeants, Q.M. Corps, will be sent at the earliest practicable moment to Galveston, Texas, for duty: John S. Weadon, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.; John G. Dwyer, Fort Riley, Kas.; Edward Berg, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. (Feb. 25, War D.)

Capt. Clerk Walter S. Vidor, Q.M. Corps, now on duty in the office of the chief Q.M., Central Department, Chicago, Ill., will proceed at the earliest practicable moment to Galveston, and report to the chief Q.M., Second Division, for duty. (Feb. 25, War D.)

MEDICAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. G. M. TORNEY, S.G.

Major Frederick F. Russell, M.C., will proceed to Philadelphia, Pa., for the purpose of delivering a lecture on "The Prevention of Typhoid Fever" before the Rush Society of the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania. (Feb. 20, War D.)

Lieut. Col. Euclid B. Frick and Major Willard F. Truby, M.C., now at these headquarters, are assigned to duty as assistants to the chief surgeon of Western Department in addition to their other duties, with station in San Francisco. (Feb. 15, W. Div.)

Capt. James L. Bevans, M.C., now at these headquarters, is announced as attending surgeon, San Francisco, Cal. (Feb. 15, W. Div.)

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

The resignation by 1st Lieut. Jerome M. Lynch, M.R.C., of his commission in that corps has been accepted by the President, to take effect Feb. 20, 1913. (Feb. 20, War D.)

Leave two months, upon their arrival in the United States, is granted 1st Lieut. Waldemar A. Christensen, M.R.C. (Feb. 24, War D.)

The assignment of 1st Lieut. Emile L. DeLaney, M.R.C., to active duty in the service of the U.S. from Feb. 22, 1913, is announced. (Feb. 24, War D.)

First Lieut. Thomas B. V. Keene, M.R.C., is ordered to active duty and will proceed to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., for duty. (Feb. 25, War D.)

First Lieut. Theodore S. Proxmire, M.R.C., is ordered to active duty in the Service of the United States. (Feb. 26, War D.)

Each of the following officers of the Medical Reserve Corps is assigned to active duty in the Service of the United States: First Lieut. Emil H. Webster, Fort Brady, Mich.; Thomas A. Burcham, Fort Des Moines, Iowa; George M. Selby, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., and Frederick H. Newberry, Fort Wayne, Mich. (Feb. 26, War D.)

HOSPITAL CORPS.

Sergt. 1st Class Alfred J. Norman, H.C., now at these headquarters, is detailed for special duty in the office of the attending surgeon, San Francisco, Cal. (Feb. 15, W. Div.)

When the services of Sergt. 1st Class Nasib K. Maluf, H.C., are no longer required at Whipple Barracks, Ariz., he will be sent to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty. (Feb. 26, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Walter L. Phares, H.C., having expressed a desire to relinquish the unexpired portion of his furlough, will be sent from Washington Barracks, D.C., Fort McDowell, Cal., for transportation to Manila, on the transport to leave San Francisco March 15, 1913, for duty in the Philippines. (Feb. 26, War D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. W. H. BIXBY, C.E.

Second Lieut. Wistar M. Chubb, C.E., will report in person to Major Meriwether L. Walker, C.E., president of the examining board at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., at such time as he may be required by the board for final examination to determine his general physical, moral and professional qualifications for permanent appointment in the Corps of Engineers. (Feb. 21, War D.)

Major Chester Harding, C.E., is detailed as one of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, to take effect Feb. 28, 1913, vice Lieut. Col. William V. Judson, C.E., who

is relieved as of that date. Major Harding is relieved from his present duties at Culebra, Canal Zone, Panama, and will repair to Washington at such time as will permit of his assuming about Feb. 28, 1913, the duty herein assigned to him. (Feb. 20, War D.)

Lieut. Col. William V. Judson, C.E., upon his relief from duty as Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia will proceed to Culebra, Canal Zone, Panama, for duty with the commission. (Feb. 20, War D.)

The leave granted Lieut. Col. Henry C. Newcomer, C.E., is further extended one month. (Feb. 25, War D.)

Sergt. William H. Stever, Co. K, 3d Battalion of Engineers, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Feb. 20, War D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. W. CROZIER, C.O.

Major Samuel Hof, O.D., in addition to his other duties is assigned to duty as assistant to the chief ordnance officer, Central Department. (Feb. 21, War D.)

First Lieut. Fred C. Wallace, O.D., to Fort Bayard, N.M., General Hospital for treatment. (Feb. 20, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. Russell E. Brown, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Feb. 19, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. John O. Hays (appointed Feb. 20, 1913, from sergeant, general service, Infantry), now at the recruiting station, 400 East Fayette street, Baltimore, Md., will be sent to the recruit depot, Fort Slocum, N.Y., for duty. (Feb. 25, War D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. GEORGE P. SCRIVEN, C.S.O.

The following promotions and appointments in the Signal Corps, U.S. Army, are announced: To be first class sergeant: Sergt. Edward Ward, to date Feb. 16, 1913. To be sergeant: Corpl. Charles R. Mayberry, to date Feb. 16, 1913. To be corporals: First Class Pvt. Oscar Whitman, Oswald W. Schmidt, Jesse L. Glisson, James S. Collins, Herbert C. Welby, Arthur H. Mix, Harry M. Smith and Fred H. Parish, to date Feb. 16, 1913. To be cooks: First Class Pvt. Raymond W. Wilkinson, to date Jan. 18, 1913, and William Ware, to date Jan. 26, 1913.

First Class Sergt. Charles F. Betz, S.C., now at these headquarters, is detailed for special duty in the office of the chief signal officer of the department. (Feb. 15, W. Div.)

First Class Sergts. Stephen E. Kargan and Harry W. Mustin, Co. M Sig. Corps, now at these headquarters, will report to the acting chief signal officer of department for special duty in connection with the military telegraph lines in the vicinity of San Francisco, Cal. (Feb. 15, W. Div.)

First Class Sergt. Edward Romage, S.C., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Feb. 26, War D.)

CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. W. L. FINLEY.

Leave one month, about March 1, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. Herman Kobbé, 1st Cav. (Feb. 15, W. Div.)

Sick leave for two months to 1st Lieut. Anton H. Schroeter, 1st Cav. (Feb. 26, War D.)

3D CAVALRY.—COL. H. L. SCOTT.

Leave for two months, upon his relief from duty at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, is granted Capt. Andrew E. Williams, 3d Cav. (Feb. 19, War D.)

First Lieut. Nathaniel M. Cartmell, 3d Cav., will proceed to the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for treatment. (Feb. 20, War D.)

Sick leave one month, about Feb. 21, 1913, to 2d Lieut. Abbott Boone, 3d Cav. (Feb. 15, S.D.)

5TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. E. WILDER.

The leave granted Capt. Theodore B. Taylor, 5th Cav., is further extended ten days. (Feb. 24, War D.)

Sick leave three months and seventeen days is granted 1st Lieut. Joseph H. Barnard, 5th Cav. (Feb. 19, War D.)

The leave granted Capt. Duncan Elliot, 5th Cav., on account of sickness, is extended one month. (Feb. 25, War D.)

13TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. P. HATFIELD.

Leave thirty days, effective about Feb. 15, 1913, to Capt. Ervin L. Phillips, 13th Cav., subject to recall. (Feb. 1, D.T.)

14TH CAVALRY.—COL. F. W. SIBLEY.

Capt. William R. Smedberg, jr., 14th Cav., is relieved from assignment to that regiment. (Feb. 20, War D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Rowland B. Ellis, 14th Cav., is extended one month. (Feb. 8, D.T.)

CAVALRY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

Capt. Herbert J. Brees, Cavalry, aid, is announced inspector of small-arms practice of Western Department. (Feb. 15, W. Div.)

Capt. Herbert J. Brees, Cavalry, aid, in addition to his other duties is detailed as assistant to the adjutant of Western Department. (Feb. 15, W. Div.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

3D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. C. G. TREAT.

Second Lieut. Charles J. Browne, 3d Field Art. (Battery B), will proceed to Fort Bliss, Texas, reporting to battery commander for duty. (Feb. 15, S.D.)

Second Lieut. Jacob L. Devers, 3d Field Art., is transferred to the 4th Field Art. (Feb. 25, War D.)

Capt. Thomas W. Hollyday, 3d Field Art., having reported, will proceed to Fort Bliss, Texas, for duty with his battery. (Feb. 9, D.T.)

4TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. A. B. DYER.

Col. Alexander B. Dyer, 4th Field Art., upon his own application is retired from active service, March 15, 1913, after more than forty-three years' service. He will proceed to his home. (Feb. 24, War D.)

5TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. G. ADAMS.

Leave for two months with permission to go beyond sea, about March 1, 1913, subject to recall and provided that his services can be spared at the time, is granted Col. Granger Adams, 5th Field Art. (Feb. 19, S.D.)

6TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. E. D. HOYLE.

Sick leave two months to 1st Lieut. John C. Maul, 6th Field Art. (Feb. 26, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. E. M. WEAVER, CHIEF OF COAST ART.

Par. 7, S.O. 40, Feb. 17, 1913, War D., relating to Majors Joseph P. Tracy and Percy M. Kessler, C.A.C., is revoked. (Feb. 24, War D.)

Leave one month to Major Joseph Wheeler, jr., C.A.C. (Feb. 14, D.E.)

First Lieut. Edward J. Cullen, C.A.C., relieved from duty on the staff of the commanding officer, Coast Artillery Subdistrict of Mobile, and will proceed to Galveston, Texas, for duty on the transport McClellan. (Feb. 20, War D.)

Each of the following officers of the Coast Artillery Corps is relieved from assignment to the company, Coast Artillery Corps, specified after his name, is placed on the unassigned list, and will proceed to Galveston, Texas, for duty on the transport indicated: First Lieut. Eli E. Bennett, 162d Co., transport Meade; 1st Lieut. William N. Porter, 144th Co., transport Sumner; 1st Lieut. William W. Hicks, 165th Co., transport Kilpatrick. (Feb. 20, War D.)

Capt. Robert F. Woods, C.A.C., is relieved from assignment to the 30th company, placed on the unassigned list, and will report to the C.O., Coast Artillery Subdistrict of Puget Sound, for duty as Q.M. (Feb. 19, War D.)

Leave twenty-one days, about March 20, 1913, is granted 1st Lieut. Dean Hall, C.A.C., recruiting officer. (Feb. 19, War D.)

Col. Henry H. Ludlow, C.A.C., from duty at Fort Moultrie, S.C., to Washington and report in person to the Chief of Staff for duty. (Feb. 19, War D.)

Second Lieut. Henry W. Stovall, C.A.C., relieved from assignment to the 31st Company and attached thereto. (Feb. 20, War D.)

Col. C. A. Bennett, C.A.C., Fort Caswell, N.C., is granted leave for one month, about March 15, 1913. (Feb. 14, D.G.)

Chaplain Ernest P. Newsom, C.A.C., Fort Morgan, Ala., is granted leave for twenty days, about March 10, 1913. (Feb. 14, D.G.)

Second Lieut. Fred E. Kingman, C.A.C., Fort Crockett, Texas, is granted leave for twenty-nine days, effective upon completion of examination for promotion. (Feb. 14, D.G.)

Leave not later than March 15, 1913, on which date he is directed by War Department orders to sail for Manila, P.I., is granted Capt. Adam F. Casad, C.A.C. (Feb. 18, E. Dept.).

Leave fifteen days, effective about Feb. 30, 1913, to 2d Lieut. Edward S. Harrison, C.A.C. (Feb. 18, E. Dept.).

Capt. Charles O. Zollars, C.A.C., will relieve Capt. Samuel B. McIntyre, Q.M.C., about March 29, 1913, of his duties as Q.M., Fort Williams, Maine, district quartermaster of the Coast Artillery Subdistrict of Portland, reporting accordingly to the C.O. of that district, and of construction work at Fort McKinley, Fort Levee, Fort Preble, Fort Knox and Fort Scammell, Maine. Captain Zollars will perform his duties as constructing Q.M. under the instructions of the Chief of the Q.M. Corps. (Feb. 21, War D.).

So much of Par. 16, S.O. 17, War D., Jan. 21, 1913, as relates to Electr. Sergt. 2d Class Ralph E. McGhee, C.A.C., is revoked. (Feb. 21, War D.).

Chaplain Joseph M. Kangley, C.A.C., is relieved from further duty at Fort Washington, Md., and will join proper station. (Feb. 24, War D.).

Each of the following majors of the Coast Artillery Corps is relieved from duty at his present station and will proceed to the station designated after his name for duty: Henry D. Todd, Jr., from Fort Mott, N.J., to Fort McKinley, Maine; Joseph P. Tracy from Fort Adams, R.I., to Fort Du Pont, Del.; Percy M. Kessler from Fort Totten, N.Y., to Fort Monroe, Va.; Andrew Moses from Fort McKinley, Maine, to Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y. (Feb. 24, War D.).

Capt. William H. Menges, C.A.C., will relieve Capt. Adolphe H. Huguet, Q.M.C., Fort Du Pont, Del., as Q.M. of the Coast Artillery Subdistrict of the Delaware. Captain Huguet upon being thus relieved will proceed to Fort Niagara, N.Y., for duty as quartermaster. (Feb. 20, War D.).

Capt. George L. Hicks, Jr., C.A.C., will relieve Capt. William B. Cowin, Q.M.C., of his duties as Q.M. of the Coast Artillery Subdistrict of the Potomac. Captain Cowin upon being thus relieved will proceed to San Juan, P.R., for assignment to duty as quartermaster. (Feb. 20, War D.).

Capt. Avery J. Cooper, C.A.C., will relieve Capt. Edward D. Powers, Q.M.C., Fort Totten, N.Y., of his duties as Q.M. of the Coast Artillery Subdistrict of Eastern New York, and report accordingly to the C.O. of that subdistrict. In addition to that duty Captain Cooper will assume charge of construction work at Fort Totten and Fort Schuyler, N.Y. Captain Powers after being relieved will proceed at the proper time to San Francisco, Cal., and take the transport to sail from that place about April 5, 1913, for the Philippines, and upon arrival at Manila will report to the commanding general, Philippines Department, for duty. (Feb. 20, War D.).

So much of Par. 25, S.O. 126, War D., May 28, 1912, as directs that Master Gunner George Doane, C.A.C., be sent to Fort McKinley, Maine, is amended to direct that he be sent to Fort Hamilton, N.Y., for duty. (Feb. 21, War D.).

Sergt. Major (J.G.) Edward Reiter, C.A.C. (appointed Feb. 18, 1913, from sergeant, 25th Company, C.A.C.), now at Fort Rosecrans, Cal., is assigned to duty at that post. (Feb. 21, War D.).

Master Gunner John E. Robinson, C.A.C. (appointed Feb. 18, 1913, from corporal, 126th Co., C.A.C.), Fort Worden, Wash., upon expiration of furlough will be sent to Fort McKinley, Maine, for duty. (Feb. 21, War D.).

The leave granted Capt. Ellison L. Gilmer, C.A.C., is extended fifteen days. (Feb. 25, War D.).

Each of the following officers of the Coast Artillery Corps is transferred as indicated after his name and will join the company to which transferred: Capt. William Forse from 45th to 139th Co.; Capt. Alfred M. Mason from 112th to 4th Co.; Capt. Lewis S. Ryan from 58th to 112th Co.; Capt. Ralph M. Mitchell from 4th to 45th Co.; Capt. Rex Van Den Corput from 139th to 36th Co.; 1st Lieut. Walter Singles from 36th to 112th Co., as attached; 1st Lieut. Allison B. Deans, Jr., from 81st to 112th Co.; 1st Lieut. Donald M. Ashbridge from 139th to 45th Co., as attached; 2d Lieut. Robert S. Oberly from 55th to 112th Co.; 2d Lieut. Hermann H. Zornig from 112th to 55th Co. (Feb. 25, War D.).

Col. Ira A. Haynes, C.A.C., in addition to his other duties will assume command of the Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va. (Feb. 26, War D.).

INFANTRY.

8TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. C. F. TILLSON.

Capt. Cyrus A. Dolph, 8th Inf., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Q.M. Corps, March 30, 1913, vice Capt. Samuel E. McIntyre, Q.M.C., relieved from detail in that corps, March 29, 1913, and is assigned to the 6th Infantry, March 30, 1913. Captain Dolph will report at the proper time to the commanding general, Philippine Department, for assignment to duty. Captain McIntyre upon the expiration of any leave granted to him will join the regiment to which he is assigned. (Feb. 21, War D.).

First Sergt. Robert Jeffords, Co. A, 8th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Feb. 25, War D.).

14TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. H. WILSON.

Leave two months, about March 1, 1913, to Capt. Perry L. Miles, 14th Inf., Fort Lawton, Wash. (Feb. 10, D. Columbia.)

Leave two months, about Feb. 15, is granted 1st Lieut. Frank B. Kobes, 14th Inf. (Feb. 11, West D.).

Col. Richard H. Wilson, 14th Inf., detailed member of examining board at Fort Lawton, Washington, vice Major Samuel E. Smiley, 21st Inf., relieved. (Feb. 11, West D.).

Leave four months, upon his relief from duty as Q.M. at Fort Missoula, Mont., to 1st Lieut. Carl F. von dem Bussche, 14th Inf. (Feb. 14, West D.).

Leave two months, upon his arrival in the United States, is granted 1st Lieut. Henry G. Stahl, 14th Inf. (Feb. 25, War D.).

18TH INFANTRY.—COL. T. F. DAVIS.

Leave two months, arrival of field officer or another captain to take command of the 1st Battalion, 18th Inf., is granted Capt. John K. Miller, 18th Inf., subject to recall. (Feb. 3, D.T.).

20TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. A. IRONS.

Leave ten days to Major Frank D. Webster, 20th Inf. (Feb. 21, War D.).

21ST INFANTRY.—COL. G. S. YOUNG.

Upon the application of Sergt. Thomas Quirk, Co. G, 21st Inf., that he will be placed upon the retired list. (Feb. 25, War D.).

22D INFANTRY.—COL. D. A. FREDERICK.

Leave one month, about March 1, 1913, to Capt. John R. R. Hannay, 22d Inf. (Feb. 14, D.T.).

Leave for two months on account of sickness is granted 2d Lieut. Arnold N. Krogstad, 22d Inf. (Jan. 31, D.T.).

25TH INFANTRY.—COL. L. W. V. KENNON.

First Lieut. George C. Lawrason, 25th Inf., aid, will accompany Brig. Gen. Ralph W. Hoyt, under orders to proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., and assume command of the 7th Brigade, 3d Division. (Feb. 14, D. Lakes.).

Sergt. William H. Brown, Co. K, 25th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Feb. 20, War D.).

First Lieut. Donald D. Hay, 25th Inf., having completed his duties at Fort George Wright, Wash., will proceed upon the expiration of the leave to join his regiment in Honolulu, Hawaii. (Feb. 25, War D.).

28TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. H. PLUMMER.

First Lieut. Samuel G. Talbott, 28th Inf., now on leave, will join his regiment at Galveston, Texas. (Feb. 24, War D.).

29TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. S. MALLORY.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Elvin H. Wagner, 29th Inf., is extended fourteen days. (Feb. 15, D.E.).

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

The resignation of Capt. Frank Nickerson, P.S., has been accepted by the President, to take effect Feb. 25, 1913. (Feb. 24, War D.).

INFANTRY, UNASSIGNED.

Col. Charles G. Morton, Infantry, will repair to Washington for consultation with the Chief, Division of Militia Affairs, in connection with matters pertaining to his duties as inspector-instructor of the Militia, and upon the completion return to his proper station. (Feb. 20, War D.).

MOUNTED SERVICE SCHOOL.

Each of the following officers will proceed at the proper

time to Fort Riley, Kas., for the purpose of taking the field officers' course at the Mounted Service School to begin April 1, 1913: Majors William F. Clark, 2d Cav.; Matthew C. Butler, Jr., 6th Cav.; James J. Hornbrook, 6th Cav.; George W. Read, 9th Cav.; Willard A. Holbrook, 10th Cav.; George L. Byram, 10th Cav.; Robert L. Howze, 11th Cav.; Stephen H. Elliott, 12th Cav.; Robert E. L. Michie, 13th Cav.; George H. Cameron, 14th Cav.; Capt. Willard D. Newbill, 3d Field Art., and Major Tiemann N. Horn, 4th Field Art. (Feb. 19, War D.).

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at the call of the president thereof at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for the examination of officers of the Corps of Engineers to determine their fitness for promotion or for permanent appointment. Detail for the board: Major Meriwether L. Walker, C.E.; Major Lytle Brown, C.E.; Capt. Allie W. Williams, M.C.; Capt. George R. Spalding, C.E.; Capt. John B. H. Waring, M.C. (Feb. 24, War D.).

A board of officers to consist of Major William H. Brooks, M.C.; Capt. Richmond Smith, 6th Inf.; Capt. Charles M. Gordon, Jr., 6th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Wylie T. Conway, 6th Inf.; 1st Lieut. William T. Cade, Jr., M.C., is appointed to meet at the Presidio of San Francisco, Feb. 20, 1913, for the preliminary examination as to his physical and moral qualifications of Corp. Earl H. Coyle, Co. B, 16th Inf., to determine his eligibility for the final examination for appointment to the grade of second lieutenant, U.S. Army. (Feb. 14, West D.).

An Army retiring board is appointed to meet at San Antonio, Texas, from time to time for the examination of officers ordered before it. Detail for board: Members.—Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, Frederick A. Smith and Clarence R. Edwards, and Majors Basil H. Dutcher and Francis M. C. Usher, M.C. Recorder.—Capt. Robert C. Foy, 3d Cav. (Feb. 25, War D.).

TRANSFERS.

Chaplain Francis B. Doherty, 26th Inf., is transferred at his own request to the 3d Cavalry and will join that regiment. (Feb. 19, War D.).

Capt. Laurence Halstead, 6th Inf., is transferred to the 8th Infantry, March 30, 1913. Captain Halstead will proceed on the transport to sail from San Francisco about June 5, 1913, to the Philippine Islands, where he will join his regiment. Captain Halstead will remain on his present duties with the 6th Infantry until such time as it shall be necessary for him to comply with this order. (Feb. 21, War D.).

Capt. Robert C. Williams, 3d Cav., is transferred to the 14th Cavalry. He will be assigned to a troop by his regimental commander and will join troop. (Feb. 20, War D.).

Second Lieut. Frederick W. Stewart, 4th Field Art., is transferred to the 5th Field Artillery. He will be assigned to a battery of that regiment serving at Fort Sill, Okla., and will join the battery to which he may be assigned. (Feb. 25, War D.).

The following transfers of officers of the Infantry arm are ordered:

Major Dwight E. Holley from the 23d Infantry to the 11th Infantry.

Major Henry J. Hunt from the 11th Infantry to the 23d Infantry.

Major Holley upon the expiration of his present leave will join his regiment.

Major Hunt upon being relieved from his present duty will join his regiment. (Feb. 26, War D.).

MILITARY ACADEMY.

Sergt. and Asst. Leader Harry L. Kreamer, Military Academy Band, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Feb. 25, War D.).

GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL.

A G.C.M. is appointed to meet at Fort Bliss, Texas, Feb. 26, 1913. Detail for the court: Col. Frank West, 2d Cav., and Daniel A. Frederick, 22d Inf.; Lieut. Col. Harris L. Roberts, 22d Inf.; Capt. Charles W. Fenton, 2d Cav.; Lorrain T. Richardson, 22d Inf.; Isaac Newell, 22d Inf.; Joseph S. Herron, 2d Cav.; Stephen M. Kochersperger, 2d Cav.; George N. Bonford, Laurence A. Curtis, George S. Simonds, Henry A. Hanigan and Ernest E. Haskell, 22d Inf., and Capt. William M. Fassett, 22d Inf., judge advocate. (Feb. 19, S.D.).

VARIOUS ORDERS.

Col. Samuel W. Miller, Inf., and Lieut. Col. Augustus P. Blocksom, Cav., will proceed to Galveston, Texas, for duty pertaining to the organization of a base and port of embarkation at that point. (Feb. 26, War D.).

UNITED STATES ARMY TRANSPORT SERVICE.

Outgoing.

From Jan. 1, 1913, to June 30, 1913.

Transport.	Leave S.F.	Arrive Honolulu about	Arrive Guam about	Arrive Manila about	Lay days at Manila
Sherman	Feb. 5	Feb. 13	Feb. 26	Mar. 3	12
Thomas	Mar. 15	Mar. 23	Apr. 5	Apr. 10	10
Logan	Apr. 5	Apr. 13	May 26	May 31	15
Thomas	June 5	June 13	June 26	July 1	14

Incoming.

From Dec. 24, 1912, to July 12, 1913.

Transport.	Leave Manila	Arrive Nagasaki about	Arrive Honolulu about	Arrive S.F. about	Lay days at S.F.
Thomas	Feb. 2	Feb. 7	Feb. 21	Mar. 2	13
Logan	Feb. 15	Feb. 20	Mar. 6	Mar. 14	18
Sherman	Mar. 15	Mar. 20	Apr. 3	Apr. 11	24
Thomas	Apr. 15	Apr. 20	May 4	May 12	24
Logan	May 15	May 20	June 3	June 12	23
Sherman	June 15	June 20	July 4	July 12	24

Offices and Docks: Laguna street wharf, San Francisco, Cal.

ARMY TRANSPORTS.

BUFORD—At San Francisco, Cal.
CROOK—At San Francisco, Cal.
DIX—Left Philippine Islands for Seattle, Wash., Feb. 22.
KILPATRICK—At Galveston, Texas.
LISCUM—In Shanghai.
LOGAN—Capt. G. F. Pond, Q.M. Left Manila, P.I., for San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 15; left Nagasaki Feb. 21.
McCLELLAN—At Galveston, Texas.
MEADE—At Guantanamo, Cuba.
MERRITT—At Manila.
SHERIDAN—At San Francisco, Cal.
SHERMAN—Sailed from San Francisco Feb. 5 for Manila, P.I.; left Guam Feb. 27.
SUMNER—At Galveston, Texas.
THOMAS—Capt. H. K. Taylor, Q.M. Sailed from Manila Feb. 2; left Honolulu Feb. 21.
WALKER—At Manila.
WRIGHT—At Manila.

CABLE BOATS.

BURNSIDE—Capt. B. O. Lenoir, Signal Corps, commanding. At Seattle, Wash.
CYRUS W. FIELD—Lieut. K. Truesdell, Signal Corps. At New York.
JOSEPH HENRY—Lieut. W. S. Barriger, Signal Corps. At New York.

MINE PLANTERS.

COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD—1st Lieut. John E. Townes, Jr., C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 60th Co., C.A.C. At San Francisco, Cal.
MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD—1st Lieut. Henning F. Colley, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 150th Co., C.A.C. At Fort Worden, Wash.
GENERAL HENRY J. HUNT—1st Lieut. Edward N. Woodbury, C.A.C., commanding. At Fort Mills, Manila, P.I.
GENERAL HENRY KNOX—Lieut. John O'Neil, C.A.C., commanding. At Fort Wint, P.I.
GENERAL ROYAL T. FRANK—1st Lieut. Albert H. Barkley, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 136th Co., C.A.C. At Fort Monroe, Va.
GENERAL SAMUEL M. MILLS—1st Lieut. Allen Kimberly, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 58th and 169th Co., C.A.C. At Fort Morgan, Ala.
GENERAL EDWARD O. C. ORD—1st Lieut. Thomas C. Humphreys, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 135th Co., C.A.C. At Fort St. Philip, La.
GENERAL JOHN M. SCHOFIELD—Capt. Henry W. Buam, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 120th Co., C.A.C. At Ft. Pickens, Fla.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Feb. 26, 1913.

Lieut. and Mrs. Frederick S. Strong, Jr., of Washington Barracks, were week-end guests of Col. and Mrs. Strong. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mullikin, of Washington, D.C., were week-end guests of Major and Mrs. Pettus. In their honor Major and Mrs. Pettus gave a dinner on Saturday, when red, white and blue decorations were used. Other guests were Major and Mrs. Hero, Capt. and Mrs. Barnes. Another dinner on Saturday was given by Dr. and Mrs. Smart for Capt. and Mrs. Buck, Lieut. and Mrs. Vose, Lieut. and Mrs. Martin.

Monday evening Mrs. Gallup had two tables of bridge for Mesdames Taylor, Evans, Holcombe, Edwards, Arthur, Gearhart and Misses Pullman and Baldwin. Miss Baldwin, of New Orleans, is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Arthur. In her honor Mrs. Arthur gave a series of bridge parties. On Thursday her guests were Mesdames Totten, Vose, Allen Kimberly, Hanna, Dillon, Reynolds, Furnival, Masteller, McNeil, Pettus, Harris, Brabson, Gearhart, Smart, Martin, Hotz, Whiddafeld, Edwards and Miss Walke. The prizes, growing plants, were won by Mrs. Brabson, Mrs. Vose, Mrs. Masteller, Mrs. Whiddafeld and Miss Walke. Those coming in for tea were Mesdames McKenny, Maynard, Peek, Keiffer, Carson, Ruhlén and the Misses Kimberly. Mrs. Hanna served. On Friday afternoon Mrs. Arthur's guests were Mesdames Pirie, Bell, Williams, Hanna, Holcombe, Martin, Rogers, Horowitz, Marshall, Gallup, Schrader, Edwards, Barnes, Smith, Vose, McNeil and Misses Rogers, Smith, Baldwin, Pullman. Prizes, same as previous afternoon, were won by Mrs. Bell, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Hanna, Mrs. Schrader, Mrs. Smith. Those coming in for tea were Mesdames Keiffer, Vose, Williams, Rhoades, Lathrop. Mrs. Alston Hamilton entertained at bridge for Mrs. Nevins and for Mesdames Marshall, Dillon, Totten, Corbin, Pearson, Furnival, Barnes, Miss Pullman and Miss Walke. Prizes were won by Mrs. Barnes and Miss Sullivan.

Saturday evening Lieut. and Mrs. Hotz gave a dinner for Miss Harris, of Washington, Miss Walke, of Fort Strong, Lieutenants Goolrick and Armstrong. Mrs. Thomas Knox was hostess at a bridge luncheon on Wednesday for Mesdames Pettus, Marshall, Baker, Bradley, Allen Kimberly, Hotz and Misses Walke and Williams. Prizes were won by Mrs. Pettus and Mrs. Kimberly. Wednesday Mrs. Barnes gave a dinner in honor of Captain Barnes's birthday. Her guests were Col. and Mrs. Strong, Major and Mrs. Williams, Major and Mrs. Pettus, Mrs. Bradley and Major Reynolds. Lieut. and Mrs. Corbin gave a George Washington dinner on Saturday for Major and Mrs. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Armstrong, of Hampton, Capt. and Mrs. McKenny, Capt. and Mrs. Marshall, Misses Zimmerman, of Brooklyn, and Mr. Massie, of Newport News.

Miss Walke, who has been the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Totten, is spending a few days with her grandmother, Mrs. Sharp, in Norfolk. On Friday evening Mr. and Mrs. George Adams gave a beautiful cotillion at the Chamberlin. A supper was served at 11:30. The favors were beautiful, and were given out by Mrs. Strong, Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Whiddafeld and Mrs. Coleman. Several dinners were given before the cotillion, one by Mrs. Elkins, for Miss Collier and Lieutenants Fitzgerald and Keene; another by Mrs. Merritt, for Misses Hughes, Smithers, Hargrave, Kimberly and Lieutenants Armstrong, Washington, Strong, Young, Ottosen and Quinton. Another cotillion was on Saturday by the officers of the post at the Artillery School. At eleven the german began and was skillfully led by Captain Barnes. On the committee were Capt. and Mrs. Barnes, Capt. and Mrs. Masteller, Lieut. and Mrs. Kimberly. The favors were unique and attractive, made by the ladies of the post. Among the out-of-town guests were Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Gordon, of Baltimore; Mr. and Mrs. Fergus Reid, of Norfolk; Mr. and Mrs. Hammond Johnson, of Norfolk, and Mr. Massie, of Newport News.

Major Reynolds was host at a dinner on Sunday at the Chamberlin for Mrs. Taylor, Capt. and Mrs. Barnes, Capt. and Mrs. Carter, Capt. and Mrs. McKenny, Lieut. and Mrs. Pearson, Col. and Mrs. Strong gave a dinner at the Chamberlin Sunday for Lieut. and Mrs. Kimberly, Lieut. and Mrs. Strong.

An exciting game of basketball was played last night between the 169th Company and the 69th, the 169th being victorious.

Mrs. Thomas Knox left Monday to visit relatives in Green Spring Valley, Md. Mrs. Allen Kimberly was hostess at a luncheon for Miss Harris, Lieut. and Mrs. Hotz and Lieutenant Keene.

Much interest is being manifested over a play to be given in the near future for the benefit of the Army and Navy Relief Fund. Lieutenant Quinton was host at a dinner at the Chamberlin Saturday for Miss Ann Brown Kimberly, Miss Emily Hughes and Lieutenant Wingate.

FORT MYER.

Fort Myer, Va., Feb. 26, 1913.

Capt. Warren Dean gave on Friday a theater party, which filled two boxes at the Columbia in Washington, D.C. Capt. and Mrs. Smithers, Lieutenants Surles and Bradford were those who attended from the post. Captain Dean entertained his party after the theater at supper at the Shoreham Hotel. Mrs. Dean gave a small tea after the drill on Friday, at which were many guests from Washington. Lieutenant Greble, who was on sick report for several days, owing to an injury to his foot received while at polo practice, has returned to duty.

The athletic meet which took place on the evening of Feb. 20, was well attended, the south end of the riding hall being filled with enlisted men and their friends. Colonel Garrard had with him in his box most of the officers and ladies of the post. In addition to the regular drill in the riding hall on March 7, there will be several special drills for the benefit of visitors from all parts of the country. Two drills on March 5, one in the morning and one in the afternoon, and one in the afternoon of March 6 will be given. A large percentage of seats has already been reserved for the four drills. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Johnson gave a large dinner on Monday before the hop, among their guests being Lieut. and Mrs. Patton, Miss Patton, of California; Lieut. and Mrs. Frederick S. Strong, Jr., of Washington Barracks; Miss Baird and Lieutenant Dickey.

The guests on Monday at the last of the formal hops for the season were received by Mrs. Garrard. Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Summerall and Mrs. Lambie. National colors, guidons and signal flags, with festoons of red, white and blue lights, made a beautiful and effective decoration. Lieut. and Mrs. Carter were hosts at a delightful dinner, taking their guests to the hop afterwards. Lieut. and Mrs. Olmstead also gave a dinner before the hop, to friends from Washington. Captain Dean gave a party at his quarters after the hop on Monday evening.

Capt. Charles Ferris, Field Art., ordered to Fort Sam Houston, will leave about March 1 for his new station. Captain Ferris has been confined to the house by gripe, but is recovering.

The polo enthusiasts are using the riding hall for practice three or four days a week. Several officers have been quite badly hurt by being struck by mallets. Lieutenant Graham, who was among that number, is nursing a very sore head. Lieutenant Commander Brown, cousin of Lieutenant Patton, was his guest for the week end.

A large audience of soldiers, their families and friends enjoyed the "movies" on Saturday evening. Mr. Smith, of the Y.M.C.A., had the entertainment in charge. On Sunday evening travel pictures, with several illustrated hymns, furnished the program.

Miss Nellie Swan, who has been attending college at Chevy Chase, has completed the course and returned to the post. Mrs. and Miss Brander, mother and sister of Chaplain Brander, have returned from Richmond, where they were summoned by illness in their family.

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PREPARING FOR EVENTUALITIES.

The troops sent to the Mexican border will not be returned to their former stations until Mexico is as quiet as it was before the downfall of the elder Diaz. There is no immediate prospect of such a desirable condition of the southern republic, and in all probability the troops will remain near the border for some time without regard to the necessity for intervention. Their presence in Texas affords an opportunity to give the major generals of the Army the experience of commanding a division. This will be taken advantage of by the War Department, Major Gen. William H. Carter, now in command, being relieved in a short time by one of the other major generals. In just what order this change of commanding officers is to be made will not be decided until the new Secretary of War takes charge of the Department, assuming that the new Secretary will approve the plans formulated by the General Staff for the development of tactical units under the reorganization plan.

Gradually the division will be provided with the auxiliaries required to complete such an organization. An aviation squadron of eight officers and forty enlisted men in command of Capt. Charles De F. Chandler, Signal Corps, was on Feb. 25 ordered to assemble at Galveston. The officers, aside from Captain Chandler, are Capt. F. B. Hennessy, Field Art.; 1st Lieut. Harry Graham, 22d Inf.; 2d Lieut. William C. Sherman, Engrs.; 1st Lieut. Roy C. Kirtland, 14th Inf.; 2d Lieut. T. De Witt Milling, 15th Cav.; 1st Lieut. L. H. McCall, C.A.C.; 2d Lieut. Lindsley D. Beach, 14th Cav.; and 2d Lieut. Eric L. Ellington, 3d Cav. The squadron will have eight aeroplanes and all the necessary equipment, which will be shipped from Atlanta and Palm Beach. If the troops remain any considerable time at Galveston the school work of the aviation squadron will be taken up and conducted as if the station of the aviators had not been changed. In the event of intervention the squadron will be taken aboard the transport and into Mexico where they will be called upon for actual service. It is thought that the Mexican terrain will make aeroplanes of great value to the Army. Aviators will be invaluable as observers in the mountainous country where the Army might be called upon to serve.

All of the Army transports in the Atlantic ocean, with the exception of the Meade, have arrived at Galveston. It is expected that the Meade, which is now at Guantanamo, to which port she took marines, will soon sail for Galveston. These four transports will have ample capacity to take a brigade and all of its auxiliaries and supplies to Mexico if the troops are ordered to embark. Steps have been taken by the War Department to charter private ships to transport the other Army troops that would go by water. It is understood that options have already been secured by the Department for these ships.

In response to an inquiry from Congress information was furnished by the War Department showing that the border patrol of the Army has been effective despite the frantic outbursts from Governor Colquitt and the state officials of Texas. Not since May 10, 1911, has there been anyone killed on the American side of the international boundary. Many sensational reports of depredations have been printed in the daily papers, but it has been discovered that there was no foundation for them. The Army has effectually kept the disturbances on Mexican territory.

It is significant of an awakening spirit in the country relative to the need of military preparation that the powerful Chicago Tribune on Feb. 20, carried on the first column of its front page a vigorous appeal from a writer using the name of "Observer" for an Army that will be strong enough to enable us to face a small situation like that of the Mexican troubles without feeling that we have not the military establishment to cope with it. Several of our readers have called our attention to this admirable exposing of the fallacy of depending upon volunteers when it is within the power of the nation to have an Army equal to any emergency. "No better example need be sought," said the Tribune writer, "than our Civil War to show the criminal waste of money and life, the useless suffering, the unnecessary prolongation of the fighting, the enormous pension list, and the grave danger to the integrity of our country and its institutions than is brought about by the stupid refusal to see the folly of failing to prepare in peace time for war." Yet with all the lessons of the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812, the Mexican, Civil and Spanish-American Wars, the nation seems to have learned little, simply because it has happened to be victor in those conflicts, not understanding that the same results might have been obtained perhaps in shorter time with all the saving of life and property that briefer hostilities would have been possible. "Observer" sarcastically closes his appeal for war preparedness by say-

ing that we boast of being a business nation, and yet in the most important business we can undertake, that of war, which may mean for us either defeat or victory, humiliation or glory, disgrace or honor, we adopt methods that would shame any large commercial undertaking and through lack of preparation would bankrupt the largest of businesses, even though directed by some famous captain of industry. This is only one of the many instructive articles appearing of late in the Chicago Tribune, which displays an enthusiasm and an intelligent grasp of our military weakness, which, were they evident in the other newspapers of the country, would arouse the nation from the lethargy and apathy into which it has fallen in all that concerns the proper building up of our land forces.

Referring to our article on Mexico the Charlotte (N.C.) Observer says: "While some people may suppose Army sentiment to have been for intervention in Mexico, few acquainted with it make this mistake. In reality our military men of both the Army and Navy are a responsible, sober-minded lot. They did not rush us into the war with Spain; it was the sensational press and the intrinsically sensational facts of the situation which did that; they have never yet rushed us into any war. Of course every war makes somebody President, but the chance of the lightning striking any one individual is almost negligibly small. The outcome in the Mexican capital saves us from the costs mentioned, the hazards of the venture, and more pensions without end. If the lid at Washington had not been held down while events were shaping themselves beyond the border we might already have anticipated or prevented this outcome and become irrevocably committed to war. For their share in the gratifying consummation our Army and Navy officers are due the country's thanks."

CONGRESS AND THE NAVY BILL.

Authorizing two battleships and in about the same form that it came from the House Naval Committee, the Naval Appropriation bill was reported to the Senate Friday afternoon, Feb. 28, from the Senate Naval Committee. The supply ship and transport stricken out in the House are restored to the bill as it now goes before the Senate.

The debate on the Navy bill in the House closed Wednesday with its passage. The vote on the final passage is not reported, but the sentiment of the House is indicated by previous votes. Mr. Hobson offered a substitute providing for four battleships instead of two as in the bill. To this Mr. Tribble offered an amendment to make the number one, which was adopted in Committee of the Whole—ayes 131, noes 123. When the bill was put upon its passage Mr. Hobson demanded a separate vote on this amendment. It was adopted by 174 yeas to 156 noes, 51 not voting. With the exception of five members this last number represented pairs. An amendment providing for two battleships was rejected—ayes 46, noes 115. An amendment by Mr. Hobson substituting "three battleships" for "two battleships" was lost—ayes 25, noes 140. Mr. Hobson offered the following amendment, which was rejected—ayes 22, noes 81:

Add the following as a new paragraph: "One armored cruiser carrying as heavy armor and as powerful armament as any vessel of its class, to have the highest practicable speed and greatest desirable radius of action, and to cost not to exceed \$20,000,000."

Although somewhat disappointed at the outcome of the battleship fight in the House, the friends of the Navy in Congress are still hopeful that a two-battleship program will be carried by this session's bill. It was generally believed by the leaders in the fight for two battleships that they had sufficient votes to win until Chairman Fitzgerald, of the Committee on Appropriations, made a one-battleship speech. As Mr. Fitzgerald has recently received a letter from Governor Wilson on economy his utterances were regarded as reflecting the opinions of the President-elect. It is estimated that Mr. Fitzgerald's speech lost the two-battleship program between twenty-five and thirty votes. It is obvious that the future naval program will depend upon the attitude of President-elect Wilson. If he does not pursue an aggressive Navy policy there is very little prospect of maintaining the strength of the Navy during his administration, for those who have studied the membership of the next House are convinced that it will be even more unfriendly to the Navy than the present one. There will be a great many new members in it who have never had an opportunity to study great national questions, and they will be more interested in securing public buildings, rivers and harbors, good roads and other local appropriations than in providing for our national defense. It will require some very strong messages from the White House to secure even a one-battleship program for the Navy.

An even more bitter contest over the Navy program is in prospect when the bill comes back from the Senate than took place when it passed the House on Feb. 25. The friends of the Navy in the House are rallying their forces for a final struggle when the conference report on the bill comes up in the House for a final vote. It is understood that an effort will be made to secure some expression from President-elect Wilson which will strengthen the Navy forces in the final struggle of the session. Governor Wilson's letter to Mr. Fitzgerald urging economy arrived too late to have any effect upon the passage of the Public Buildings bill, but just in time to assist the enemies of naval increase in their fight against the appropriation for battleships. Secretary Meyer hopes that the Senate will not only restore the two-battleship provision, but other items eliminated by

the House. The Navy has not had a new transport for marines in twenty years, while each successive year increases the difficulty of transporting marines to the Caribbean and Central American waters.

We are not pleased to find such members of the House Committee on Naval Affairs as Messrs. Gregg, Witherspoon, Hensley and Buchanan giving expression to sentiments like the following, which we cull from their minority report against the Naval Appropriation bill: "We admit that our Navy is inadequate for a great many purposes. It is inadequate for the purpose of conquest. If we were to undertake to conquer England, Germany, France and Japan we should find that we have an insufficient fleet for such purpose, and we hope that our Navy will always be inadequate for any such purpose. It is also inadequate to gratify the greed and avarice of those who annually make millions of dollars out of the construction, repairs, and coal, powder, armor and armament necessary to maintain and increase our Navy, and for such purpose the Navy would be inadequate if we had a thousand battleships. * * * But for the purpose of defending our country against attack from any nation on earth we confidently believe that our Navy is amply sufficient and fully adequate, and for any other purpose we need no Navy at all." The attempt to discredit a great public improvement on the ground that some people make money out of it is unworthy of men who sit in the halls of national legislation. A similar argument might be made against the paving of our streets because the men interested in asphalt and granite and wood blocks profit by it, or against the dredging of our harbors because the makers of dredging equipment profit by it, or against the digging of canals because the manufacturers of the requisite machinery and the suppliers of the stores would acquire some wealth because of it. It is the very essence of business, the vital principle of commerce, that in a trade both parties gain by the transaction. Consequently when the dealers in articles required for a navy sell them to the Government, not only they, but the Government as well profits. The conditions of the transaction are the same when one purchases an orange from a fruit stand. He hands over his five cents and the fruit dealer makes a small profit, while the buyer gains an equivalent in the satisfaction of his desires by eating the fruit. There is no evidence of any greater greed and avarice among the manufacturers of the things that go into the construction of a navy than are found among the other people that furnish things for the use of the Government. It has always been a mystery to us that the manufacturers of naval equipment and the builders of our war vessels should be held up as special incarnations of rapacity and greed, when there has never been forthcoming any proof whatever that they have sought to use undue influence in hastening or promoting legislation that would enhance the value of their products. The members of the House above mentioned are in a position to know of this "greed and avarice" of which they speak so glibly, and whether it has given any manifestations of having sought to influence legislation unfairly. If so, it is the duty of these gentlemen to make a statement of the facts and bring about an investigation. This would be a manlier course than making these veiled suggestions, which, as we have repeatedly shown, have behind them nothing more substantial than prejudice or ignorance.

The action of the Senate Committee in tabling Mr. Root's bill as to canal toll exemption puts the whole question over for treatment by the new Administration. Commenting on this the New York Times says: "This was, perhaps, unavoidable, but it is to be regretted, because the repeal of the exemption, on our own motion, when the matter was still in the early stages of discussion with Great Britain, would have been a satisfactory and honorable way of dealing with it. The Democrats can hardly ignore the fact that this exemption was a special, and a specially undeserved and obnoxious, favor to a monopolistic interest. They must realize that Congress has been tricked into granting a subsidy to the coasting trade, for the Secretary of State has explicitly and formally pleaded in his communication to the British government that the exemption was a subsidy. Indeed, it was only on that ground that he could invent any plausible excuse for the exemption. The Democrats of Congress surely will not enjoy the responsibility of sustaining a subsidy to which they are avowedly opposed in principle and which they have repeatedly refused when openly sought."

It is the policy of the Chief of Coast Artillery, U.S.A., to make as few changes as possible in the stations of non-commissioned staff officers. No changes will be made without a good and sufficient reason, as it is thought best to keep non-commissioned officers in permanent stations. The policy of transferring non-commissioned officers from undesirable stations will of course be continued, but this list of undesirable stations is being gradually decreased. This is due to the fact that what is an undesirable station to one man is entirely satisfactory to another. As far as possible non-commissioned officers are being given their choice of stations. For instance, non-commissioned officers who have been raised in the South are being given Southern stations. These stations are undesirable to non-commissioned officers from the North, but the climate is very congenial to those who have been raised in the South. Where it is found that a station is undesirable to all of the non-commissioned

officers shifts are made so that non-commissioned officers from choice stations are given tours of duty at undesirable stations. Arrangements are being made by which non-commissioned staff officers of the Coast Artillery who are on duty with school detachments will take examinations to determine whether they are qualified to hold a corresponding rank at other stations in the corps. In order to increase their pay non-commissioned staff officers at detachment schools have been given higher rank without regard to their qualifications. But it has been decided that this is not a good policy and is unjust to those who take the required examination for the rank to serve at other stations. If any of the officers attached to the school detachment are not able to qualify they will be sent back to other stations, and be relieved by those who are able to qualify.

A battalion of heavy artillery is being organized at Fort Du Pont from the Coast Artillery Corps along the lines required by the reorganization of land forces approved by the Secretary of War. It will consist of two batteries of 7-inch howitzers, under the command of Major J. P. Tracy. The companies will be in command of Capt. R. M. Mitchell and L. S. Ryan. The adjutant will be Capt. L. S. Edwards. In the event of trouble with Mexico the Army would need siege howitzers, and every effort will be made to put the battalion in condition for service at the earliest possible date. Under the plans of the Chief of Coast Artillery the battalion organization will consist of one major, three captains, four first lieutenants, three second lieutenants, or a total of eleven commissioned officers; one veterinary, one battalion sergeant major, one quartermaster sergeant, two mounted orderlies, two corporals, two corporal scouts, two private scouts, two sergeants, two corporals, four privates in the signal detail, two first sergeants, two quartermaster sergeants, two stable sergeants, two mess sergeants, two chief mechanics, twelve mechanics, six musicians, six cooks, twelve sergeants, twenty-eight corporals, ninety-eight drivers, 152 cannoners, or a total enlisted strength of 346. There will be eight guns in the battalion, two stove wagons, two battery wagons, one reel cart, forty-nine field wagons; or a total of sixty-two carriages. It will have 308 draft horses, eighty-six riding horses; a total of 394 animals.

The bill creating an Aviation Corps was introduced by Chairman Hay, of the House Military Committee, for the purpose of bringing about a general discussion of the subject of aviation in the Service. There is considerable sentiment in Congress for more liberal appropriations for aviation, but it has not crystallized in any definite form. Almost every member who is interested in the subject has a different plan for the development of aviation. Chairman Hay is fully convinced that the Army is not keeping pace with the military establishments of other countries, and at the next session he intends to give considerable attention to the matter. Mr. Hay states that he would be pleased to hear through the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL from officers in the Service who are interested in aviation. He has not yet made up his mind just what steps should be taken in this direction and is interested in obtaining information on the subject.

The conference committee on the Army Appropriation bill has had only one meeting since the bill passed the Senate. It is not anticipated that the conferees will have much trouble in reaching an agreement, and all the members are so busy with other matters that it has been impossible to secure a quorum. The House conferees are insisting upon the increase for officers on aviation duty provided for in the House bill. This will probably be agreed to in the committee when it meets March 1. An amendment to the detached service amendment is under consideration which removes the disability of officers of the line to receipt for property other than that which belongs to their organizations. The effect of this change is to make line officers available for acting quartermasters when there are no officers of Quartermaster Corps available for duty.

The Cabinet makers at Washington are confident that Josephus Daniels, of North Carolina, will be appointed Secretary of the Navy. There is a conflict of opinion on the War portfolio, although William G. McAdoo is regarded as the most probable selection for this place. Although very little is known of Mr. Daniels's attitude toward the Navy, he is classed as a larger Navy Democrat. He has been prominent in national politics for a great many years, and is regarded as a man of exceptional ability. His friends in Washington insist that the Navy will have nothing to fear from Mr. Daniels and that he is entirely in sympathy with that plank of the Democratic party which provides for the maintenance of an adequate Navy.

An amendment will be made to War Department G.O. 9, changing the name of sub-coast artillery districts to "coast defenses." For instance, the sub-district of Boston will be known as the Boston Coast Defense. This change in nomenclature will extend to officers in command of sub-districts. Under the amendment they will be designated as coast defense commanders and coast defense adjutants. The only exception will be engineers who will be known as Artillery-Engineers.

HOUSE PASSES NAVY BILL.

(Continued from page 793.)

OTHER LEGISLATION ADOPTED.

Under "Pay of the Navy" the House adopts the following:

Hereafter the service of a midshipman at the United States Naval Academy or that of a cadet at the United States Military Academy who may hereafter be appointed to the United States Naval Academy or to the United States Military Academy shall not be counted in computing for any purpose the length of service of any officer in the Navy or in the Marine Corps.

That so much of an act entitled "An act to reorganize and increase the efficiency of the personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps," approved March 3, 1899, which reads as follows: "and that all officers, including warrant officers, who have been or may be appointed to the Navy from civil life shall, on the date of appointment, be credited for computing their pay with five years' service" shall not apply to any person entering the Navy from and after the passage of this act.

The paragraph under "Increase of the Navy" directing where vessels are to be constructed is amended to read:

The Secretary of the Navy shall build the battleship authorized in this act in such navy yard as he may designate; and shall build any of the other vessels herein authorized in such navy yards as he may designate, should it reasonably appear that the persons, firms, or corporations, or the agents thereof, bidding for the construction of any of said vessels, have entered into any combination, agreement, or understanding, the effect, object, or purpose of which is to deprive the Government of fair, open, and unrestricted competition in letting contracts for the constructions of any of said vessels. That the U.S. ship Portsmouth be, and hereby is, transferred to the State of California upon condition that the said State of California, by and through its governor, accept said vessel, U.S. ship Portsmouth, for said State, after having been first duly authorized by the Legislature of said State of California, and upon the further condition that said vessel remain the property of said state, to be preserved and cared for by the said state of California at its own cost and expense, and the said vessel be turned over to the state authorities of California without any expense to the Government.

The House passed the appropriation of \$25,000 for the maintenance of the naval training station at St. Helena in order that proper provision may be made for the care of the men at that station.

An amendment was adopted "That the ship-fitter's shop, mold loft, and structural steel storage [Puget Sound] shall not exceed in cost the sum of \$275,000."

The House adopted the proviso "That hereafter such additional payments from the midshipmen's commissary fund as the Superintendent of the Naval Academy may deem necessary may be made to the servants authorized in the Commissary Department."

DEFEATED PROVISIONS.

The proviso, "Provided, That thereafter the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to make emergency purchases of war material abroad: And provided further, That when such purchases are made abroad, this material shall be admitted free of duty," went out on point of order.

There was a general disposition to fight against making appropriations "available until expended," and in most every place throughout the bill this phrase was stricken out on point of order.

Under Bureau of Equipment, authorization of purchase of land for radio shore stations and an appropriation of \$50,000 therefor went out on point of order.

Under Coal and transportation, \$75,000 for test of Alaska coal went out on point of order.

A strenuous fight by friends of the Philadelphia Navy Yard did not avail to keep in the bill an appropriation of "\$15,000 toward the construction of a graving drydock 1,700 feet long and 110 feet wide to connect the Delaware River and Reserve Basin (to cost not exceeding \$3,000,000)." Limitation of cost was stricken out in the case of a 150-ton crane for Norfolk and \$300,000 instead of \$100,000 was voted therefor.

A recreation building for Guantanamo Naval Station, \$30,000, went out on point of order. Likewise the paragraph, "Hereafter pilotage receipts at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, may be applied by the Secretary of the Navy, so far as may be necessary, not exceeding \$3,000 per year to payment of the salary of the harbor-master at said port."

Appropriation of \$400,000 for marine barracks buildings, Isthmus of Panama, went out on point of order. Likewise the clause making available until close of fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, the appropriation for "Provisions, Navy."

Point of order was sustained against the \$300,000 item for a wrecking pontoon.

Point of order was also sustained against a paragraph offered by Mr. Ayres, of New York, for the appointment of a commission to report upon the advisability of sale of any of the navy yard, etc.

Among rejected amendments were these:

Provided, That officers while traveling under orders in the United States shall be allowed mileage not to exceed five cents a mile.

Provided further, That no part of the appropriation herein provided for the equipment of vessels shall be available for the purchase of materials made by foreign labor, except such materials as can not be obtained in the United States.

Provided, That no part of any sum herein appropriated shall be expended for the purchase of any material of any kind entering into the equipment of any vessel if foreign labor employed in the production and manufacture thereof shall have been employed thereon in excess of eight hours a day.

Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended in time of peace for transporting coal from the Atlantic to the Pacific Oceans for the use of naval vessels or navy yards on the Pacific Ocean, except this limitation shall not apply to vessels crossing the Pacific Ocean or stationed in the Hawaiian Islands or the Philippine Islands, or to navy yards situated in these islands.

That in the expenditure of this appropriation fuel produced in the western portion of the United States shall be used on the Pacific so far as the use of the same shall be economical and practical.

Points of order were sustained against: Paragraph offering rewards for information as to violations of anti-trust acts; also against inclusion of legislation for creation of a National Defense Council.

MINORITY REPORT ON NAVAL BILL.

In presenting their reasons for opposing the Naval Appropriation bill the minority of the House Committee on Naval Affairs begin by saying that the bill carrying one hundred and forty-six millions is twenty-three millions larger than that of 1912, and \$9,731,165 more than Congress in its days of wildest extravagance ever appropriated. The minority believe that the efficiency of the Navy is sacrificed by the bill in several particulars in order to prevent the total amount from endangering the forty-six million dollar program. "The bill cuts down the amount necessary for the manufacture of torpedoes, in which the Navy is sadly lacking, limits the amount for mines to \$100,000, when a great deal more

is shown to be needed, fails to provide for an additional powder factory, shown to be a necessity, and ignores the fact that we need 3,000 more officers and that the Naval Academy is wholly inadequate to supply them." This bill seems to establish the fact that every new battleship means an increase of appropriations to the amount of its cost and also increases the expenses of every department of the Navy. The sum necessary for the maintenance of the Navy therefore will grow larger every year if new battleships are authorized. Formal protest is made against expending a single dollar for any yard until it is determined which yards will be retained. After making a comparison between the U.S. Navy and the navies of Japan, France, Germany and England in the matter of guns and figuring out thereby that we have nothing to be afraid of, this report then goes on learnedly to lay down the doctrine that if 693 shells a minute from the guns of the present thirty-eight American battleships could not destroy the ships of the enemy then no increase in the number of ships or guns would be more effective. The report cannot conceive a condition under which all the ships we now have could be brought effectively into battle. In battle the thirty-eight battleships would be so strung out that from the front to the rear of the line would be a distance of nine and a half miles, and "if in this condition it should find the enemy the front ships of one or the other would be destroyed before the rear ships could join in the action." It is therefore plain to this part of the committee that success in naval battle does not depend on the number of ships, but on the character of the powder, of the guns, of the shells, and of the men behind the guns. After quoting the views of Admiral Twining, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, on the relative power of the 14-inch, 13-inch and 12-inch guns, the minority report tells how the fleets of France and Germany, with smaller guns than ours, would be placed hors de combat by our 13-inch and 14-inch. But these minority committeemen believe that in the training of our officers at Annapolis and afterward and the instruction of our bluejackets in gunnery, coupled with their high degree of patriotism, we have developed now a Navy of so superior a quality that we can let up in our building program and devote more attention to torpedoes, mines, powder and target practice. The report speaks of the disinclination of Secretary Meyer to tell the committee why more battleships are desired because he was afraid his statements might give offense to foreign nations, and suggests that he could give no real reason. It also charges that the Secretary, in advocating forty-one battleships as the required total, can give no reason why thirty-eight should not be the limit as well as forty-one. The report affirms that we have long ago passed the ideal number of battleships and that all building since has been a useless waste of public money. If since 1883, says the report, we have spent \$1,963,094,608 for an efficient Navy and haven't it yet, it is useless to spend more. In the last decade we have spent eight hundred million dollars more than France and Germany together, and one billion more than Japan, being surpassed in naval expenditure only by Great Britain.

Discussing obsolescence of ships, the report says: "The argument that ships become obsolete at twenty years is a mere pretext to excuse extravagance. They are protected by armor thirteen inches thick, and each of them has four 13-inch guns. These guns are larger, will carry a larger charge of powder and will shoot with more destructive force than nine-tenths of the guns in all the navies of the world. The contention that they are soon to become obsolete is an invention."

DEBATE ON THE NAVY BILL.

In the debate in the House on the Naval Appropriation bill remarks were made by different members on the plucking system of the Navy as follows:

Mr. Tribble: "I will ask the gentleman if it is not a fact that on June 7, 1910, on account of physical disability incurred in the line of duty, under Section 1453, Lieut. Oscar F. Cooper was retired, so certified, for incapacity, and if he was not immediately taken back into the Service after he was retired, and if he is not in the Service to-day drawing a salary at an increase of \$1,323.68? If a man is incapable of doing official duty as an officer and is retired and placed upon a salary as a retired officer, incapable of service, does the gentleman stand here before this House and state to this House that such incapable officer has the right to be put back on the active list, to draw \$1,200 and \$1,500 a year more than he was receiving? Does he not know that it is charged that the plucking board is an instrument that frightens officers, and that many resign and get out of the way of the plucking board, knowing that they will be put back again on the active list?"

Mr. Padgett: "I know nothing whatever of that."

Mr. Hobson: "Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman from Tennessee permit me to ask the gentleman to specify one case or all cases?"

Mr. Tribble: "Apply the facts as a general principle without being personal. Does not the gentleman know it is the Mecca and hope of all officers to get back on land, and this is one scheme they have of doing it when they are retired to get back on the active list, and you cannot then draft them for sea service?"

Mr. Bathrick: "In the explanation of the bill I understand that \$105,000,000 is appropriated for the purpose of keeping what we have—taking care of what we have?"

Mr. Padgett: "Yes, sir."

Mr. Bathrick: "Does the gentleman think that any part of that \$105,000,000 could be excluded from this bill and still enable us to take good care of what we have?"

Mr. Padgett: "I do not. In fact I concur with that part of the statement of the views of the minority where they say that the committee has been so economical that we have failed to provide things which the real efficiency of the Navy would justify."

Mr. Bathrick: "Now, does the gentleman think that if there is a failure to provide such things as the real efficiency of the Navy might require it is because of a sinister purpose to increase the extension program?"

Mr. Padgett: "There is no such purpose; none whatever."

Mr. Bates: "I want, in passing, to call to your attention what the moral effect of a navy is of benefit before hostilities are entered into. I suppose gentlemen read in the papers last week—I know I did, and with a feeling of just pride—the fact that on the west coast of Mexico, when the battleship Georgia and three other battleships went into those harbors, the whole feeling of danger for Americans or danger for foreigners or foreign interests at once disappeared. The moral effect of the battleships there spread a sentiment throughout Mexico that the United States was ready; that we were prepared; and because we were prepared we have not had to strike a blow in Mexico, and, in my judgment, will not be required to, because we are ready to strike the blow if occasion should demand it. If I should make no other point, I desire to make this one, that the present bill, with its two battleships, its four destroyers, its

four submarines, its one transport and one supply ship, is merely maintaining the present efficiency of the Navy. Why? Because, as the Secretary points out, there will be four battleships next year over twenty years old, and they will have to be withdrawn from the second line. They will not continue to be counted in the present strength of the fleet. You remember the saying of Secretary Taft, when he was Governor General of the Philippines, when our President suggested sending our fleet around the world, that 'It is a good thing to fill the eye of the Oriental.' Very good. If we had filled the eye of the Oriental, and had filled the eye of the citizens of Old Hispania about a year or two before the occurrence of 1898, I assert that it would never have been necessary to have engaged in the war with Spain. I believe it is the desire of every patriotic man and woman and child in the country that we shall be ready; that we shall be as ready as Perry was in his poor way 100 years ago on Lake Erie, or as ready as Farragut was at Mobile Bay, or as Dewey and Schley and Sampson were at Manila and Santiago, to strike and strike successfully for the honor and dignity of the American people and the American flag. [Applause.]

Mr. Mondell, of Wyoming, in the course of a long speech said: "It all resolves itself into this: The cry is for armies and for navies, and I say that in the light of history there is not a scintilla in the history of the nations of the earth to justify a standing Army or a great Navy in this Republic. We are separated from the politics of Europe by a great ocean. As long as we stay upon this hemisphere—ample, indeed, it is to support all of the children of the generations to come—and attend to our own business, unless we are rushed into a war by loud-mouthed jingoes against the peace and security and happiness of this country, we shall remain at peace." With much more to the same effect.

MR. TRIBBLE INDULGES IN SARCASTIC.

Mr. Tribble: "I believe in the policy of battleship construction sufficient for our country's defense. I believe we ought to keep abreast with the times and keep our Navy up to date. In regard to the old battleships which we have now, commissioned twenty or twenty-five years ago, it is contended they are worthless for naval service. Thus I say dispose of them; put them in reserve for coast defense in case of war. On these old vessels there is a full complement of officers and men. Why burden the people with this expense if they are out of date? Put these old battleships in reserve, sell them or give them away, and build up-to-date battleships; and take the men from these old ships when men are needed to commission a new battleship instead of increasing an appropriation \$2,000,000 for officers and men for new ships, as we have done in this bill. I am going to vote for one battleship. At the battle of Lake Erie there was Admiral Perry standing alone as commander without commission from the U.S. Government except the commission of patriotism, with men behind the guns, not fifty officers to superintend the guns. And only twenty-two years of age. Who were his associates? The men behind the guns. Ah, the gentleman talks about the men behind the guns. The men are not behind the guns to-day. They are on the land-drawing salaries, like Solomon in all his glory. They toil not; neither do they spin. How many of them go on the sea? There are 1,157 stationed on land, most of them doing nothing, but some of them, I concede, have employment and are essential to the efficiency of the Navy. There are over 1,000 of them on the retired list. Over 2,000 of our officers to-day are on land, and I believe the facts will disclose upward of 3,000 on land. There are about 1,200 on the sea, and they are calling for 3,000 more. What are they doing? The gentleman suggests that they cannot swim. Let me tell you what they can do; they can use the quills and write the bills by which Congress provides for their support. I have information of one officer being engaged two years on a bill for Congress. If I had time I could point out, item by item, gross extravagance contained therein. When we entered the Spanish-American War we appropriated that year only \$30,000,000. You propose this year to appropriate \$148,000,000. They say it is on account of the construction of vessels. In 1899 only \$48,000,000 was appropriated, and in that year they were constructing six battleships. Ah, the gentleman says, the battleships cost so much more now than they did then. Let us see about that. The Oregon, as the yearbook will show, cost \$6,576,032.76. Recently constructed and put into commission was the Michigan, and she cost \$6,795,332. The South Carolina was recently put into commission, and she cost \$6,683,000. There are fifty officers on one ship sailing around over the sea. They say they need 3,000 more officers. Why do we need them? We now have near 2,500 stationed on land and the ships crowded. I want to say to you that if our old vessels are of no benefit, take the crews that are on the old vessels and put them on the new vessels that are being constructed. Educate these boys down here at Annapolis, if need be, a sufficient number of them. After they receive their diplomas select a part of them for service and return part into private life after a service of three or four years, but without retired pay. There are hundreds of them in my district who would be glad to come to Annapolis and get an education, serve the country four or five years without any compensation, just for the benefit of the education, and then retire to private life, subject to call to war service if the country ever needed their services to go upon these battleships."

ALL THE NAVY NEEDS IS THE GATHMANN SHELL.

Mr. Graham: "I am not opposing the building of battleships merely to save the money they would cost. I oppose them because I am satisfied they do not constitute an efficient Navy. I oppose them because I believe they are of far more value to the Steel Trust and the Armor Trust than they are to the nation [applause], and those concerns are much more insistent on building Dreadnoughts and super-Dreadnoughts, and putting on them all the armor they can carry at \$450 a ton, than the American people are, and I believe that the talk about foreign entanglements and about more battleships is due to the activities of their publicity bureaus rather than to any real public feeling. [Applause.] I want to draw the line with the greatest clearness between the personnel of the Navy and its matériel. For its personnel, for those who man and command our ships, I have the most profound admiration and not a word of criticism. What men dare attempt they dare; what can be done they can do. They are worthy successors of the men who sailed with Barry and Jones and Decatur and Stewart and McDonough and Farragut. Too much cannot be said in their praise. I yield to no one in admiration for their intelligence and valor."

Mr. Graham appears to think that all our Navy needs is the Gathmann torpedo shell, saying: "Last August we voted \$3,000,000 for the purchase of armor-piercing shells of the kind now in use in the Navy, and I understand contracts have been already let covering this appropriation. Except for practice purposes, this is virtually a waste of money. I aver the fact to be that at a range of 12,000 or 14,000 yards all the ships of our

Navy might turn their batteries for hours on a well constructed vessel provided with watertight compartments, hit it again and again with our present service shells, riddle it, if you please, without destroying its buoyancy—that is, without sinking it—whereas at the same range, with a high-explosive shell, such as is now used in some foreign navies, one hit would put it out of business and would probably sink it. Under such conditions, in a war with a nation having a modern, well equipped navy using these shells, our men would go to certain destruction, just as the Russians did in the battle of the Yellow Sea. My contention is that our boys shall have a fair chance in case of war; that they shall be armed and equipped at least as well as their opponents; that they shall not be compelled to rely on inefficient weapons; that they shall not be forced to fight an enemy whose ships are fast enough to enable him to choose his position and whose guns throw shells of deadly destructive power, while ours, at the range chosen by him, are harmless. Only a short time ago in an experiment the Puritan, an armored ship, was sunk by a single high-explosive shell. Have you ever seen any report of that experiment? I have not. It seems to me that since Congress has to vote the money for ships and for experiments Congress has a right to know about these things, and bureau chiefs have no right to suppress such information. There is a way to find out about them, and in my judgment Congress will fail in its duty to the people if it does not at an early day go into this question with absolute thoroughness, and find out whether the Navy League and the steel and armor manufacturers and the projectile manufacturers or the Government is running the Navy. If we are building obsolete types of battleships, we ought to know it.

"If we are buying millions of dollars' worth of shells that are practically useless, we ought to know it. If we are putting sixteen inches of armor on when eight or ten would do as well, we ought to know it. If we are paying \$452 a ton for what we should get at less than \$200, we ought to know it, and if any influence or purpose other than the public good has found lodgment in any bureau, we ought to know it and the country ought to know it. It is hard to find words not too offensive to characterize the action of this bureau (Naval Bureau of Ordnance). It is needless to seek a motive for it, as no motive could justify it. The importance of the experiment, which was thus with great deliberation kept from Congress, is hard to overestimate. If our naval authorities did not appreciate it, the Japanese did, and by the use of similar explosives on May 28, 1905, they literally destroyed the Russian navy, sinking twenty-two ships and capturing fourteen, only two out of thirty-eight escaping, and this they accomplished without the loss of a single ship. In concluding, I repeat that with seven ships in course of construction or contracted for, with a shortage of auxiliary ships to attend the battleships, with a shortage of men to put on them, with a shortage of equipment for them, with little prospect of need for them, with a very strong probability that before those authorized can be placed in commission the present plans of construction and armament will be revolutionized, it would be little short of folly to authorize additional battleships of the present type at this time. [Applause.]"

NAVAL ACADEMY SERVICE FOR LONGEVITY.

Arguing on behalf of the inclusion of service at the Naval Academy in the computation of longevity service Mr. Hobson said: "I want gentlemen here to understand what the service at Annapolis is. As has just been brought out, a young man signs his papers of entrance, and they are as binding, if insisted upon, as that which an apprentice boy signs. From the day that he signs that paper he is absolutely in the control of the Federal Government. They order him to the Naval Academy. They order him on cruises. They order him away from Annapolis. In war time they send him to the front. They did it in the Civil War and they did it in the Spanish-American War. I have known of them to lose their lives at the front while they were midshipmen. I have seen them lose their lives in practice cruises. A classmate of mine was ordered to go over the masthead when a gale was blowing. Even a seasoned seaman ought not to be ordered to go over the masthead when a gale is blowing. He ought to go down on the lee side."

Mr. Callaway: "Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?"

The Chairman: "Does the gentleman yield?"

Mr. Hobson: "I regret I cannot yield."

Mr. Callaway: "Just for a question."

The Chairman: "Does the gentleman yield?"

Mr. Hobson: "I cannot yield."

Mr. Callaway: "I just wanted to ask the gentleman a question."

Mr. Hobson: "I cannot yield."

The Chairman: "The gentleman declines to yield."

Mr. Mann: "The gentleman from Texas does not want to leave this boy still up on the masthead? [Laughter.]"

Mr. Hobson: "No. You do not want to leave him there. This young man was a nephew of Admiral Schley and a classmate of mine. A gale was blowing and a high sea was running, and he was seasick, lying on the deck along with other midshipmen, and, in connection with other midshipmen, was ordered to go over the masthead. That meant he was to go up one side and down the other side. As the young man went up on the weather side and passed over the crossstrees the ship lurched, and he fell and struck the foretopmast yard and fell overboard and was drowned, and six seamen were also drowned in trying to rescue him. I saw another midshipman in the class ahead of mine who was ordered up to the light yards, when a squall struck the ship and he fell from the fore-royal yard and broke his back, and the next year they turned him out a cripple for life."

Mr. Garner: "Who perpetrated these murders?"

To this Mr. Hobson made no reply.

REARRANGING THE ARMY RELATIVE LIST.

A member of the Military Committee of the House, Representative Anthony, of Kansas, proposes to bring up before Congress a bill embodying the following provisions:

Officers of the Army below the grade of brigadier general shall take rank in their grade upon the relative list, according to the length of their continuous commissioned service in the Regular Army. Provided, That nothing in this act shall be construed to change the present rank of any officer on the lineal list of his own arm of the Service, as at present determined according to the Act of Feb. 2, 1901; and further provided, That nothing in this act shall be construed to change the present rank, on the lineal list of his own arm of the Service, of any officer who has lost rank by reason of the sentence of a general court-martial, or through his failure to pass an examination for promotion.

With reference to this bill its author says: "The rate of promotion in certain arms of the Service is relatively much slower than the rate of promotion in others. As long as this exists there can be no unanimity of opinion, no disinterested consideration of

plans that will affect any one branch of the Service or the Service at large. In time of war the exigencies of the battlefield will determine rank; but in time of peace a system of uniform arrangement of rank according to years of service is absolutely essential. The harmonious peace time army becomes the invincible unit on the field of battle. When one arm is greatly increased by law, adding greatly to the number of officers, the lower grades swarm up rapidly into those above. This is precisely what has occurred in the Coast and Field Artillery. When different arms serve at the same post or in field service the command of men and seniority in all matters is determined by the officer's position on the Relative List. This proposed bill provides that the Relative List shall be arranged so that in each grade the sequence will be determined by the total number of years of commissioned service, and not by the number of years in that grade. It is desired to emphasize the fact that the passage of this bill and its operation will not increase the cost of the Army. It will not affect promotion in any arm—promotion in the Infantry, Cavalry, Coast and Field Artillery will remain as at present. It will not affect the lineal list in each arm, that is, it will not rearrange the rank of the officers of Infantry among themselves. That was provided for in the Act of Feb. 2, 1901. It is not a scheme for increased promotion for anyone. It simply tends to adjust the relative rank on an equitable basis when officers arrive at the same grade—that is, all first lieutenants of the Infantry, Cavalry, Field and Coast Artillery will be rearranged on the Relative List according to length of commissioned service in the Regular Army—similarly for all captains, etc. The justice of this measure precludes all question."

SUNDRY CIVIL BILL.

The Senate on Feb. 27 adopted Senator Brandegee's amendment to the Sundry Civil bill, which will permit the Treasury Department to appoint additional Revenue Cutter cadets.

The Senate Appropriation Committee, reporting the bill on Feb. 25, strikes out the paragraph that "Hereafter vacancies existing or vacancies occurring in the membership of the Board of Managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers shall not be filled until the whole number of members of such board is reduced to five, and thereafter the number of members constituting said board shall not exceed five."

The committee added this: "Out of the money appropriated by S.J. Res. 129 (P.R. 49), providing for transportation for American citizens fleeing from threatened danger in the Republic of Mexico, there shall be paid by the Secretary of War to the Mexican N.W. Ry. Co. \$7,245 for transportation of American refugees from points in Mexico to the American border; Provided, That the above payment shall be audited and approved by the Auditor for the War Department."

The House total of \$4,870,000 for fortifications and armament thereof for the Panama Canal was increased to \$4,926,000, the additions being for drainage ditches at various points. The Senate Committee makes no change in these House items:

Purchase of land: For the purchase of land on the Canal Zone required for military purposes, \$50,000;

Seacoast batteries: For the construction of seacoast batteries on the Canal Zone, \$2,365,000;

Electric light and power plants: For the purchase and installation of electric light and power plants for the seacoast fortifications on the Canal Zone, \$173,000;

Searchlights: For the purchase and installation of searchlights for the seacoast fortifications on the Canal Zone, \$285,000.

Several provisions as to financial methods in canal administration are recommended; a new section relates to the payment of dues in societies or associations; and the bill carries as a rider the bill providing for participation of the United States in the Panama-Pacific International Exposition.

HOUSE ACTION ON THE BILL.

When the Sundry Civil bill was in the House last week, in discussing the item "For increasing the capacity of the plant at the Rock Island Arsenal for the production of field artillery matériel, \$250,000," Mr. Moore, of Pennsylvania, asked whether any of that amount is intended to be used for the manufacture of small arms and ammunition? To this Mr. Sherley replied: "No. They have very nearly completed the supply of small arms necessary. As a result of the lessening of that work it will be possible to perform a larger proportion of work in connection with mobile artillery matériel by making the changes here suggested. As a result it is expected that a very great saving will be made to the Government in the cost of the work. There will be some small-arms ammunition still made, but much of the machinery there will still be available. What this is particularly for is to supply the additional room that is necessary at the arsenal in order to undertake the work in connection with the mobile artillery matériel. It changes the character of the capacity rather more than increasing it."

Mr. Moore: "I notice that the total appropriation for Rock Island is \$280,520. That is a fair appropriation, and I am glad to see Rock Island Arsenal advance; but I call attention to the fact that the committee could not grant \$11,000 to the Frankford Arsenal."

Mr. Sherley: "The answer to that is that the purposes were entirely different and had entirely distinct reasons back of them. In one instance we thought the reason good and in the other we did not."

Mr. Fitzgerald: "And the result of the expenditure of the \$250,000 will be a saving to the Government of over \$2,000,000. Some of the work done at Rock Island will be discontinued and concentrated at the Springfield Arsenal, where a part is now done, but it will not affect in any respect the work done at the Frankford Arsenal."

Mr. Anthony, of Kansas, failed to secure the striking out of the appropriation, "Cavalry post, Hawaii Territory: For completing the construction of officers' quarters, barracks, storehouses, etc., necessary for the accommodations of headquarters and two squadrons of Cavalry, \$350,000, to be immediately available."

Mr. Fitzgerald, in defending the appropriation, said: "Four years ago the first appropriation was made for the accommodation of two squadrons of Cavalry. Since that time the War Department has determined that it is essential to station six regiments of Infantry, a regiment of Cavalry and a number of other troops there. Four years ago the committee was under the impression that it would cost about \$700,000 or \$800,000 to accommodate the garrison that was to be placed in the Hawaiian Islands. As nearly as can be ascertained it appears now it will cost between eight and nine millions of dollars. This money is for the purpose of finishing the work now in progress. Later in the bill there is a provision requiring complete plans and detailed estimates of all the accommodations required for the Coast Artillery at the Hawaiian Islands to be submitted to Congress at

the next session, so that Congress may determine what program it will adopt before proceeding further."

Mr. Anthony: "The reason I asked the question is that I have heard this idea of stationing a regiment of Cavalry in an island in the middle of the ocean severely criticized. I have heard that from a military standpoint it is absurd."

Mr. Fitzgerald: "It is due, I think, to a peculiar condition on the island of Oahu. There are fifty or sixty thousand persons there of a certain race, all supposed, so far as we are able to ascertain, to be men who have been trained in military schools and in the armies of their country. If there is ever any trouble between the United States and the only nation that is likely to take the Hawaiian Islands, our base of supplies in the Pacific, it is essential to have such a force on the islands as will make it impossible for an uprising to take place and the mobilizing of these men into an effective force."

Mr. Anthony: "The reason that an official at the Department gave me for wanting to keep Cavalry on that island was that it was thirty miles from coast to coast, and Cavalry could be moved faster to resist a landing force from an imaginary enemy, or something of that kind."

Mr. Fitzgerald: "I do not believe it is intended for the purpose of resisting landing parties. I think the placing of these men is to utilize them for the purpose of preventing any effective mobilization of individuals who are supposed to constitute an effective fighting force if they can be drawn together."

Mr. Helm offered, without success, this amendment to the paragraph appropriating for War Department printing: "No part of this sum shall be expended for the printing of any matter not authorized by law." His contention was that the officers in power at Washington could use these funds for the publication of matter to create sentiment in line with their views; that both the Army and the Navy printing funds were, unless properly restricted, available for use in lobbying for pet schemes of the departments. Mr. Fitzgerald said: "Whatever may be the situation relative to abuse by the War Department of its authority to print, the amendment proposed by the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. Helm] in my opinion will not cure it. The Department cannot use this appropriation or any other appropriation for any purpose unless it be authorized by law. If printing be authorized by law, this appropriation is available to pay for it. If it be not authorized by law, the Comptroller will not pass the accounts."

PANAMA COLLIERS.

In Par. 5 of the section relating to the Panama Canal authorization of the purchase or construction of two colliers, of 1,200 tons, fourteen knots, to cost \$1,000,000 each, was stricken out on point of order. In the discussion Mr. Hobson said: "I assume the gentleman agrees to the proposition that we should have colliers for the canal. I want to ask him, as he is a practical man, whether he does not think that their construction under plans of the Navy Department so that they would be of actual service in time of war would be advisable from every standpoint of the public service?"

Mr. Roddenberry: "I will invite the Chairman's attention to the fact that he cannot find a more ingeniously contrived appropriation scheme than contained in this paragraph. Mark you, Paragraph 5 is based on this language: 'To continue the construction of the Panama Canal, to be expended under the direction of the President in accordance with the Act of 1902.' Section 5, down to the provision for colliers, follows the current law, which rested on the Act of 1902 and which was passed before there was an Act of 1912. And now they ingraft in here the naval vessel phraseology and seek to hold it in upon a statute that they do not cite and upon a statute upon which by the express language of the bill they do not rely. Section 12, by its plainest terms, if it gives the right to construct two colliers, fixes no limit to the authority under it to appropriate for warships. I know the Chair is so thoroughly familiar with the rule respecting the need of authorization by law before this great expenditure can be made that I shall dismiss this phase of the subject. I respectfully submit to the Chair that there is no authority upon which this provision can rest, except the authority of the committee which reported it, and that has not reached the place yet in the House where it is law."

The Chairman: "The Chair understands the gentleman from New York [Mr. Fitzgerald] bases his contention upon the statute which provides: 'The President is also authorized to establish, maintain, and operate, through the Panama Railroad Company or otherwise, dry docks, repair shops, yards, docks, wharves, warehouses, storehouses, and other necessary facilities and appurtenances for the purpose of providing coal and other materials, labor, repairs, and supplies for vessels of the Government of the United States.' The Chair does not think that that language would authorize the building of these colliers provided for in this bill and therefore sustains the point of order."

Points of order were sustained against the following: "That until the close of the fiscal year 1914, when any material, supplies, and equipment heretofore or hereafter purchased or acquired for the construction of the Panama Canal is no longer needed, or is no longer serviceable, it may be sold in such manner as the President may direct, and without advertising in such classes of cases as may be authorized by him." Also against: "Sec. 4. That the consolidation of the functions of receiving, disbursing, and accounting for the funds of the Canal Zone Government and the Panama Railroad operations on the Isthmus with the funds appropriated for the Panama Canal is authorized in so far as may be practicable, provided that separate accounts shall be kept of the transactions under each fund."

Mr. Pepper, of Iowa, without success offered the following amendment:

Provided, That no part of the appropriation herein made shall be available for the salary or pay of any officer, manager, superintendent, foreman, or other person having charge of the work of any employee of the United States Government who shall make or cause to be made with a stop watch or other time-keeping device in time study of the movements between the starting and completion of any job of any such employee; nor shall any part of the appropriation herein made be available to pay any premium or bonus or cash reward to any such employee in addition to his regular wages, except for suggestions resulting in improvement or economy in the operation of any government plant.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. Res. 467, Mr. Smith, of Michigan.—Whereas the Committee on Foreign Relations was authorized and directed by resolution agreed to by the Senate on July 26, 1912, to inquire, investigate, and report whether any associations, corporations, or other interests in the United States are encouraging rebellions in Cuba or Mexico; and whereas said committee was directed to report the result of its investigation and inquiry to the Senate during the first month of the third session of the Sixty-second Congress; and whereas it has been impossible to complete the inquiry and investigation in the time specified; Therefore be it resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Relations be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to continue such investigation and submit its

report to the Senate not later than at the beginning of the next regular session of Congress.

S. 8549, Mr. Brown.—That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint in the Regular Army and place upon the retired list those persons who served in the volunteer armies of the United States in the War of the Rebellion, in the War with Spain, and in the Philippine insurrection to the highest rank held by them during such service, and who have not been, and could not be, appointed to such ranks under the law for the reorganization of the Army, passed on Feb. 2, 1901.

S. 8578, Mr. Martine, of New Jersey.—That professors who have or shall hereafter have served twenty-five years at the Naval Academy may, on the recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy, be commissioned as professors of mathematics with the rank of lieutenant commander, to be additional to the number allowed by existing law: Provided, That for pay and other purposes service as an instructor or professor at the Naval Academy previous to being commissioned shall count as service in the Navy: Provided further, That twenty-five years of completed service at the Naval Academy shall be taken as fulfilling all legal requirements for appointment and commission, and that, for the purposes of this act, limitations as to age at the time of appointment shall not apply, nor shall age constitute a claim for retirement.

Sec. 2. That nothing in this act shall operate to create a claim for back pay.

H.R. 28811, Mr. Hay.—That the number of surplus officers made available by the Acts of Congress approved Feb. 2, 1901, and Jan. 25, 1904, for detail as regimental, squadron or battalion staff officers and for other details, shall be reduced in the manner and to the number hereinafter provided, to wit: As vacancies shall hereafter occur in each of the grades of captain, first lieutenant and second lieutenant of Field Artillery, Cavalry and Infantry, such vacancies shall not be filled in said grades and arms, but the offices so vacated shall cease and determine until the total number of offices of said grades and arms shall have been reduced to a maximum number which shall not thereafter be exceeded, said maximum number shall be for each regiment of Field Artillery, seven captains, fourteen first lieutenants and twelve second lieutenants, and for each regiment of Cavalry and Infantry thirteen captains, fifteen first lieutenants and twelve second lieutenants.

H.R. 28845, Mr. Parran.—To provide for the creation of the office of assistant to the medical officer in charge of physical training and naval hygiene and physiology at the U.S. Naval Academy; salary to be \$1,200 per annum.

THE SIXTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

The conferees on the Army bill are Senators du Pont, Warren, Johnston, of Alabama; Representatives Hay, Slayden and Prince.

The Senate on Feb. 25 passed the Pension Appropriation bill, adding thereto the following: "The unexpended balance of \$8,182.55, or so much thereof as may be necessary, of the appropriation for clerk hire and other services, pension agencies, made in the act making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, and for other purposes, is hereby reappropriated and made available for the payment of traveling and other expenses incident to the transfer of clerks of the various pension agencies to Washington, D.C."

The President on Feb. 19 approved H.R. 14053, that from and after the passage of this act the rate of pension to surviving soldiers of the various Indian wars who are now on the pension roll or who may hereafter be placed thereon under the Acts of July 27, 1892, June 27, 1902, and May 30, 1908, shall be \$20 per month.

The Senate on Feb. 18 passed S. 8384, to appoint Frederick H. Lemly a passed assistant paymaster on the active list of the U.S. Navy. The bill will place Mr. Lemly No. 6 on the list of passed assistant paymasters on the date of its approval, as an additional number in grade.

The Senate on Feb. 18 passed S. 8357, for the relief of Maurice Edgar Rose, late assistant surgeon, U.S.N., who was appointed an assistant surgeon in the Navy June 27, 1907, and resigned from the Service June 8, 1911. On Jan. 15, 1912, he was appointed an acting assistant surgeon in the Navy, and served in that capacity until Dec. 10, 1912, when he resigned. The bureau is satisfied from its records and the records of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery "that there has been a gradual development of mental disease in this case since Dr. Rose was first admitted to the sick list April 1, 1909, while serving as an assistant surgeon in the Regular Service; and there are reasonable grounds for belief that his mental deterioration had so far progressed at the time he submitted his resignation from the Regular Service, June 8, 1911, that he could not fully appreciate the consequences of his action."

The Senate on Feb. 20 passed H.J. Res. 365, to permit Col. William C. Gorgas and certain other officers of the Medical Corps and certain officers of the Engineer Corps of the Army to accept service under the Republic of Ecuador. Before passage the Senate struck out the proviso, "That the rate of compensation paid to said officers shall not exceed the rate paid to them or similar officers on the Isthmus of Panama in connection with the construction of the Panama Canal."

The Senate on Feb. 26 passed H.R. 22913, to create a Department of Labor.

The Senate on Feb. 26 adopted an amendment to the District of Columbia bill, to authorize construction of an armory for the National Guard of D.C. at a cost not to exceed \$1,750,000.

The Senate on Feb. 27 passed a bill to prevent the desecration of the American flag. The measure would prohibit the placing of any word, figure, mark, picture or design or any advertisement of any nature on any flag, standard or ensign of the United States, and provides a fine of \$500 or imprisonment for not more than six months for such desecration. The bill also would prohibit the mutilation of the flag.

The Senate Military Committee, reporting the bill (S. 7747) for the relief of Charles Dudley Daly, recommend its passage with amendment as follows: Strike out all after the enacting clause and in lieu thereof insert the following: "That the President of the United States, in his discretion, be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint Charles Dudley Daly to the grade of first lieutenant of Field Artillery, U.S. Army, to take rank on the list of first lieutenants of Field Artillery next after the name of Charles P. Hollingsworth, and that no back pay or allowances shall accrue as a result of the passage of this act, and there shall be no increase in the total number of officers now authorized by law by reason of the passage of this act." Charles Dudley Daly graduated from West Point June 13, 1905, standing No. 46 in a class of 114. He resigned his commission as second lieutenant of Const Artillery, May, 1906. His resignation was accepted. He has in private life been engaged in business, besides occupying for sixteen months the position of Fire Commissioner of Boston. The committee say: "The proposed restoration will not give Daly the rank he would have reached had he remained in the

Service, but it is a fair recognition of his age and training without being an injustice to those now in the Service. The War Department reports favorably to his restoration and suggests that he be graded as an additional officer. This suggestion is not adopted, and the bill does not, and should not, provide for any addition to the number of officers. There appears to be ample precedent for this restoration, and it is obviously for the good of the Service."

Reporting S. 234, to amend Section 2 of the Pension Laws, the Senate Committee on Pensions recommend as follows: On page 2, lines 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, strike out the words: "That said widow shall have married said soldier or sailor at least three years prior to his death and the widow shall have lived and cohabited with such soldier or sailor continuously from the date of such marriage, if subsequent to June 26, 1890, to the date of his death." And insert in lieu thereof the words: "That said widow shall have married said soldier or sailor prior to the passage and approval of this act." In the Sixtieth Congress a similar bill passed the Senate, but failed of passage in the House. In the Sixty-first Congress a similar bill was favorably reported to the Senate, but did not pass. From information furnished by the Commissioner of Pensions it is estimated that the enactment of this bill into law would give title to pension to some 32,000 widows who are not now entitled under existing law. This would cause an increase in the value of the pension roll of \$4,608,000 per annum.

The Senate Committee on Claims, as regards the bill (S. 3201) for the relief of Marion B. Patterson, recommend as follows: Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following: "That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, to Marion B. Patterson, of Shelby county, Tenn., the sum of \$20,963, in full of compensation for all claims on account of the losses or reduction on salary and allowances sustained by her late husband, Brig. Gen. R. F. Patterson, from Jan. 1, 1898, to May 28, 1906, during which time he was U.S. Consul General at Calcutta, India, through the method of settlement adopted by the U.S. Government in connection with the fluctuation in the value of the Indian rupee."

Mr. Oliver, from the Senate Committee on Commerce, to which was referred the bill (S. 8324) to appoint James W. Keen as master's mate in the Revenue Cutter Service and to place him as such upon the retired list, reported it without amendment on Feb. 20.

In the Senate Feb. 22 Mr. Curtis submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate \$150,000 for the construction and enlargement of military posts, of which amount \$10,000 shall be available for the construction of a building for instruction purposes at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., etc., intended to be proposed by him to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill.

Mr. Wetmore on Feb. 22 in the Senate submitted an amendment authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to cause the necessary repairs and preservation of the U.S.S. Constellation, Portsmouth and Olympia, intended to be proposed by him to the Naval Appropriation bill.

In the Senate on Feb. 20, during the discussion of the Rivers and Harbors bill, Mr. Newlands spoke at length in favor of his proposed measure to create a board of river regulation, consisting of the Chief of Engineers of the U.S. Army, the chairman of the Panama Commission, the chairman of the Board of Review of the Engineer Corps of the Army, the chairman of the Mississippi River Commission, the Director of the United States Geological Survey, the Chief of the Weather Bureau, the Forester of the Department of Agriculture, the Director of the Reclamation Service, the Chief of the Drainage Division of the Department of Agriculture, the secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, one hydraulic engineer, one sanitary engineer and one electrical engineer.

In the Senate on Feb. 25 Mr. Clapp submitted an amendment authorizing the Auditor for the Navy Department to credit to the account of Pay Dir. John N. Speel, U.S.N., \$263.54, on account of an advance made by him to Paymaster's Clerk Edward V. Lee, U.S.N., etc., intended to be proposed by him to the Naval Appropriation bill. Mr. Jackson submitted an amendment authorizing the President to appoint Worthington Goldsborough upon the retired list of the Navy, with the grade of rear admiral of the lower number, from Oct. 9, 1899, etc., intended to be proposed by him to the Naval Appropriation bill.

In the Senate Feb. 26 Mr. Penrose submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate \$400,000 for the erection of barracks, quarters and other buildings for the accommodation of marines, Isthmus of Panama, intended to be proposed by him to the Naval Appropriation bill.

Mr. Jones submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate \$4,480,000 for eight submarine torpedoboats, etc., intended to be proposed by him to the Naval Appropriation bill.

The House on Feb. 26 passed S. 6176, "To appoint Gibbs Lykes, late a second lieutenant of Cavalry in the U.S. Army, to be a second lieutenant of Cavalry in the U.S. Army, to take rank at the foot of the list of second lieutenants of Cavalry; Provided, That no back pay or allowances shall accrue by reason of the passage of this act."

The General Deficiency bill was introduced in the House Feb. 26, carrying \$24,235,740.

NOT THE WIRE-WOUND GUN.

Ettore Bravetta, captain, Italian navy, retired, commenting on the bursting of the 14-inch gun at Sandy Hook, report of which he finds in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Dec. 9, says:

"This is quite an extraordinary event, which, taken together with that which had taken place in England, where the 13.5-inch gun burst at the seventh discharge, shows that the criticism against the wire-wound guns is well founded, and that it is, in fact, not true that the latter have a circumferential strength greater than that of the hooped guns. That the wire-wound guns are very defective as regards longitudinal strength is a matter which is now so well known that there is no need to demonstrate it, and in connection therewith it will be sufficient for me to refer to the important article which was published on this subject in the February-March number of the Journal of the U.S. Artillery. As regards the circumferential strength, I beg to call your attention to the two important essays which were published in the 'Memorial de l'Artillerie Navale' of 1912 by the ordnance and naval engineers, Messrs. Léon Coupaye and Pierre Malaval.

"These two gentlemen have exhibited, by different methods and procedures, the following principle: 'Whatever may be the system according to which a compound gun is constructed, whether it is hooped or wire-wound,

the internal pressure which it can resist without altering its shape permanently has as its upper limit the value of the limit of elasticity of the metal of which its internal tube is manufactured.' Thus, for instance, a gun the inner tube of which is manufactured of a metal with a limit of elasticity of forty kilos cannot resist, without a permanent deformation, an internal pressure exceeding 4,000 kilos per square centimeter (56,891 pounds per square inch). This limit of internal pressure can, however, be reached only in case the internal tube is of infinite thickness; it is less in practice, and decreases with the thickness of the tube.

"In the wire-wound guns the internal tube is of small thickness and strongly compressed by the steel ribbon surrounding it externally. The limit of elasticity of the ribbon is superior to that of the tube, and consequently, under a given pressure, the latter suffers an elongation greater than that of the ribbon. When the entire arrangement returns to its state of repose the tube can no more retake its former dimensions, because it does not find the necessary space to do so, and, consequently, contracts or breaks. The contraction of the internal diameter of the wire-wound guns is a well known phenomenon which I have personally ascertained; it has been, may be and will be the cause of the jamming of the projectile in the bore, and of the consequent bursting of the gun. I think that to this cause must be attributed the bursting of the English 13.5-inch gun, as well as that of the American 14-inch gun, and it seems to me that these two accidents, which took place within a few days of each other, must give rise to serious thoughts."

These conclusions may or may not be sound, but they are not illustrated by the bursting of the 14-inch gun at Sandy Hook, as it was a built-up gun, and not a wire-wound gun.

PURCHASE OF NAVY SUPPLIES.

As a result of the investigation by a court of inquiry ordered by Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus, U.S.N., at Norfolk, Va., several months ago, relative to alleged grafting in commissary supplies for the fleet, the Grand Jury in the U.S. District Court at Norfolk, Va., on Feb. 26 indicted seven civilian contractors and one Navy mess steward. The charges on which the indictment was found allege bribery, conspiracy and presentation of false claims.

The Grand Jury also presented a supplemental report in which the methods employed in the purchase of commissary supplies for the Navy are severely criticised. It says that "while it was shown that the duties of pay officers while on board ship are many, exacting and onerous, yet it was demonstrated that if watchful and businesslike methods and supervision in overseeing and checking up the various transactions of their subordinates had been the uniform practice the illegal acts charged in the indictments herewith could not have been perpetrated." The report also says that the Grand Jury is forced to the conclusion that the subordinates in the commissary department of the Navy in many instances have too little supervision from their superiors, too few checks upon their transactions, and for these reasons they are exposed to many temptations to commit dishonest acts, to the injury of the Service and the General Government.

The men indicted, according to a correspondent of the New York Herald, are Frederick P. Hobbs and William J. Hunt, of F. H. Hobbs and Company, Norfolk, bribery and false claim against the United States; Luther J. Upton, of L. J. Upton and Company, Norfolk, conspiracy to defraud and false claim against the United States; Maurice Allaun, of Philadelphia, bribery; Richard M. Eastwood, of R. M. Eastwood and Company, Norfolk, bribery; Henry E. Holston, agent for J. B. Kimberly, Old Point Comfort, false claim against the United States; George T. Davis, formerly commissary steward on the battleship Louisiana, conspiracy to defraud the Government, and H. B. Walker, of Newport News, false claim against the United States.

ATLANTIC FLEET PROGRAM.

The itinerary of the movements of the Atlantic Fleet from April 13 next to Jan. 10, 1914, has been approved by Secretary of the Navy Meyer. The itinerary is given below, and the torpedo flotilla and submarines will participate in the fleet exercises and maneuvering whenever practicable:

April 13-19—Fleet tactics on Southern Drill Grounds.

April 20-May 4—Ships disperse to home yards for docking period.

May 5-9—Fleet maneuvers en route to Narragansett Bay.

May 10-Aug. 24—Fleet exercises at overhaul at anchor, with Narragansett Bay as base. Fleet will proceed to Hampton Roads May 26, arriving at Annapolis June 5 to receive first and second classes of midshipmen for their summer cruise. Illinois will take the third class for a foreign cruise. Fleet will return to Narragansett Bay, leaving Annapolis June 9 and arriving June 13, with maneuvers and war game en route. On June 29 the ships will disperse to such ports for Fourth of July visits as the Department may designate.

Aug. 24-30—Fleet returns to Annapolis to disembark midshipmen and will remain at Hampton Roads to coal and prepare for target practice until Sept. 6.

Sept. 7-27—Base on Hampton Roads, prepare for elementary practice, which begins Sept. 14, and will be followed by divisional exercises.

Sept. 28-Oct. 4—Fleet and divisional exercises at sea.

Oct. 5-11—Mobilization, inspection and review; leave for home yards.

Oct. 12-25—Docking period at home yards.

Oct. 26-Nov. 15—Base on Hampton Roads to prepare for and hold divisional target practice and experimental firing.

Nov. 16-Dec. 6—Division visits Southern ports; divisional exercises; schedule to be determined later.

Dec. 7-13—Fleet rendezvous at Hampton Roads; coal.

Dec. 14-Jan. 3, 1914—Home ports for leave and liberty.

Jan. 4-10—Fleet rendezvous at Hampton Roads; steam for Guantanamo Jan. 10.

It may interest our readers to know that the Babcock and Wilcox Company are now installing or have on order marine boilers for the following ships of the Navy: U.S.S. Sacramento, Monocacy, Palos, Wilmington, Pittsburgh, Colorado; battleships, Texas, New York, Oklahoma; destroyers, O'Brien, Nicholson, Winslow, Aylwin, Parker, Benham, Balch. Also the revenue cutters Manning and Calumet, and the Argentine Dreadnoughts Moreno and Rivadavia. This company is also installing oil burners on the U.S.S. Delaware and on a tug for the Texas Steamship Company.

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VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The transport Meade disembarked 1,300 marines at Guantanamo, Cuba, Feb. 27. She was scheduled to sail Feb. 28 for Galveston. There are 2,200 marines now encamped at Guantanamo, where they were mobilized with their usual promptness.

The Florida has relieved the Utah as flagship of the First Division, Atlantic Fleet.

The U.S.S. Prometheus was placed in reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., on Feb. 18.

The orders to the commandant, navy yard, Norfolk, Va., to place the Sumner in commission have been suspended.

The U.S.S. Newark has been ordered placed out of commission at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., as soon as possible.

The U.S.S. Puritan has been stricken from the Navy Register.

The scout cruiser Salem, now on her way across the Atlantic Ocean to test the sending radius of the high power radio station at Arlington, Va., maintained communication Feb. 24 over a distance of about 2,000 miles. Messages were sent and received.

Designs for the destroyer tender authorized at the last session of Congress have been approved by Mr. Meyer, the Secretary of the Navy. Bids for the construction of the vessel will be opened April 21. The limit of cost, exclusive of armament, is \$1,315,000.

Lieut. Comdr. W. G. Roper, U.S.N., commanding the U.S.S. Mississippi, in reserve at the navy yard, New York, has started a successful club for his crew, and it is known as "The Mississippi Club." Various games have been purchased, and also a pool table. The membership dues are twenty-five cents per month. There is a piano aboard, and plenty of sailors able to hand out popular tunes, and to furnish music for dancing when girl friends of the tars come a visiting. There is also a small orchestra, formed among the men, a phonograph with a most liberal supply of up-to-date records and all kinds of games. Cards are allowed, but absolutely no gambling, which is a court-martial offense. The men, however, are correct without the excitement of betting. Except during working hours most of the men may be found in the club quarters. Even the joys of shore leave have been lessened in their eyes since the introduction of the new pleasure scheme. The club has been fully organized since Jan. 8, 1913. Its success is beyond question, so much so that Lieutenant Commander Roper intends keeping the organization intact after a full crew has been mustered aboard and the ship is in full commission. Every month thirty magazines, practically all the leading ones of this country and several from England, will be furnished for the use of the members, besides copies of newspapers. The officers are James F. Hopkins, chief boatswain, president; Eugene J. Friehe, chief boatswain's mate, secretary; George J. Blahos, master at arms, and an executive committee composed of C. A. McCloud, P. E. Waller, John P. Campbell and David Miller. The rules of the club are brief, but cover fully all necessary points. They read: 1. This club is formed for the benefit of the entire crew. 2. The membership dues will be twenty-five cents per month. 3. There will be no sitting on the tables, skylarking or use of profane language in the club room. 4. Treat all reading matter, cards, games, etc., as if they were your own. 5. No reading matter, cards, games, etc., will be taken from the club room. 6. List of members with their standing will be posted on this bulletin board. 7. Any member having any suggestion to make regarding the club please see any of the committee.

A very successful program of entertainment was given at the naval training station, Newport, R.I., on Feb. 21 and Feb. 22 under the direction of Chief Btsn. John Davis, U.S.N. The program on Feb. 21 consisted of sketches, songs, dancing, moving pictures, etc., in the evening while on Feb. 22 there were athletic sports for which there were cash prizes of from \$1 to \$5. The following is a list of those who won first places in the sports: One mile run, Ord. Seaman A. L. Wilson, of Constellation Guard; three mile race on roller skates, Seaman J. E. Mann, of Commissary School; 100-yard dash, App. Seaman O. Chabot, 1-3 Co.; three-legged race, W. C. Kasmire and N. J. Moran, of Bugle Squad; sack race, M. Stack, Bugle Squad; potato race, H. Coen, 1-7 Co.; shoe race, M. Stack, Bugle Squad; chariot race, Constellation Guard vs. Yeoman School, won by Constellation Guard; pie race (substituted for "bobbing for apples"), H. Sills, 1-4 Co.; handball game, won by Had-dox and White; basketball game, N.T.S. vs. Independence High School. Score, 30 to 4 in favor of the training station.

Some of the women friends of the Brooklyn Branch of the Navy Y.M.C.A. helped with the music at the 4:30 religious meeting, on Sunday afternoon, Feb. 23, and these and others ate supper with the enlisted men who attended the service and remained for the Bible classes which followed.

The Navy Department has invited the War Department to detail ten officers from the Army as observers of the long range target practice of the Atlantic Fleet, to be held on the Southern Drill Grounds in the first week of April. According to the present schedule the fleet, which is now at Guantanamo, will steam north on March 17. On account of the critical situation in Mexico five battleships are temporarily detached from the fleet and are in Mexican ports. If the Mexican situation continues critical the entire fleet may remain at Guantanamo later than March 17.

THE NAVY.

LATE SHIP MOVEMENTS.

The following are movements of vessels of the U.S. Navy later than those given of the same vessels in the complete table published elsewhere in this issue:
Petrel, sailed Feb. 24 from Santo Domingo City for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
Arethusa, sailed Feb. 25 from Port Arthur, Texas, for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
Arkansas, arrived Feb. 26 at New York City.
Saturn, sailed Feb. 25 from Tiburon, Cal., for San Diego, Cal.
Nashville, sailed Feb. 25 from Puerto Cortez, Honduras, for New Orleans, La.
Colorado, sailed Feb. 25 from Manzanillo, Mexico, for Mazatlan, Mexico.
Sterling, arrived Feb. 26 at Boston, Mass.
Rainbow, sailed from Manila for Lingayen Gulf Feb. 27.
Celtic, arrived at Norfolk Feb. 27.
Colorado, arrived at Mazatlan Feb. 27.

NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate Feb. 19, 1913.
Promotions in the Navy.

Capt. William B. Caperton to be a rear admiral from Feb. 13, 1913, to fill a vacancy.
Act. Asst. Surg. William G. Townsend to be an assistant surgeon in the Medical Reserve Corps from Feb. 7, 1913.
Lieut. (J.G.) Alexander Sharp, to be a chief machinist from Dec. 27, 1912, upon the completion of six years' service as a machinist.
Capt. Philip S. Brown to be a major in Marine Corps from Aug. 22, 1912, to fill a vacancy.
Thomas M. Luby, N.J., to be a second lieutenant in Marine Corps from Feb. 15, 1913, to fill a vacancy.
Lieut. Comdr. John S. Doddridge to be a commander in the Navy from July 1, 1912, to fill a vacancy.
Lieut. John W. Schoenfeld to be a lieutenant commander from Feb. 1, 1913, to fill a vacancy.
Lieut. Clarence L. Arnold to be a lieutenant commander from Feb. 5, 1913, to fill a vacancy.
Lieut. (J.G.) Harold Jones to be a lieutenant from Dec. 10, 1912, to fill a vacancy.
Lieut. (J.G.) Albert S. Rees to be a lieutenant from Dec. 20, 1912, to fill a vacancy.
Lieut. (J.G.) Alexander Sharp, jr., to be a lieutenant from Jan. 16, 1913, to fill a vacancy.
John Buckley, Ore., to be an assistant surgeon from Feb. 4, 1913, to fill a vacancy.

The following citizens to be assistant surgeons in the Medical Reserve Corps of the Navy from Feb. 5: George T. Vaughn, Va., and Lloyd P. Shippen, Md.

Ensign Charles L. Brand to be an assistant naval constructor from Feb. 5, 1913, to fill a vacancy.
Btsn. Harry N. Huxford to be a chief boatswain in the Navy from Jan. 31, 1913, upon the completion of six years' service as a boatswain.

The following citizens to be second lieutenants in the Marine Corps from Feb. 6, 1913, to fill vacancies: Norman C. Bates, Cal.; Douglas B. Roben, Mich.; Harry K. Pickett, S.C.; Maurice S. Berry, Pa.; Harold D. MacLachlan, U.S.A.; John B. Sebree, Cal.; Vincent B. Stack, D.C., and Theodore A. Secor, Cal.

Samuel R. White, jr., Md., to be an assistant paymaster in the Navy from Feb. 5, 1913, to fill a vacancy.

Asst. Paymr. Omar D. Conger to be a passed assistant paymaster in the Navy from July 1, 1912, to fill a vacancy and to correct the date of rank as given in nomination recently submitted in his case.

Asst. Paymr. John H. Knapp to be a passed assistant paymaster from Aug. 22, 1912, to fill a vacancy and to correct the date of rank as given in nomination recently submitted in his case.

The following citizens to be assistant surgeons in the Medical Reserve Corps of the Navy from Feb. 13, 1913: John A. Tompkins, Md.; Albert E. Gallant, N.Y.; Samuel S. Adams, D.C.; William S. Thomas, N.Y.; David A. Heffernan, Mass., and Harold D. Meeker, N.Y.

Nominations sent to the Senate Feb. 26, 1913.

Promotions in the Navy.

Capt. Wythe M. Parks, an additional number in grade, to be a rear admiral from Feb. 13, 1913, with the officer next below him.

Capt. Frank H. Bailey, an additional number in grade, to be a rear admiral from Feb. 13, 1913, with the officer next below him.

Macdonough C. Merriam of New York to be an assistant paymaster from Feb. 21, 1913, to fill a vacancy.

Second Lieut. Joseph G. Fegan to be a first lieutenant in the Marine Corps from Feb. 5, 1913, to fill a vacancy.

Charles P. Lynch of Texas to be an assistant surgeon from Feb. 19, 1913, to fill a vacancy.

Comdr. William H. G. Bullard to be a captain from July 1, 1912, to fill a vacancy.

Comdr. Joseph W. Oman to be a captain from Feb. 13, 1913, to fill a vacancy.

Lieut. Comdr. Percy N. Olmsted to be a commander from Jan. 16, 1913, to fill a vacancy.

Lieut. Comdr. John R. Brady to be a commander from Feb. 12, 1913, to fill a vacancy.

Lieut. Bayard T. Bulmer to be a lieutenant commander from Jan. 16, 1913, to fill a vacancy.

Lieut. (J.G.) Richard R. Mann to be a lieutenant from Feb. 1, 1913, to fill a vacancy.

Lieut. (J.G.) William C. I. Stiles to be a lieutenant from Feb. 12, 1913, to fill a vacancy.

Lieut. (J.G.) Aubrey W. Fitch to be a lieutenant from Feb. 13, 1913, to fill a vacancy.

The following ensigns to be assistant civil engineers from Feb. 21, 1913, to fill vacancies: Henry G. Taylor and Gaylord Chert.

Gunnery Joseph H. Aigner and Clarence D. Holland to be chief gunners from Jan. 31, 1913, upon the completion of six years' service as gunners.

NAVY GAZETTE.

FEB. 20.—Lieut. H. E. Kays detached navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.; to Maryland.

Lieut. F. V. McNair detached Naval Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I.; to Chester.

Gun. Edward Wren to Indiana.

FEB. 21.—Comdr. W. M. Crose detached commandant, naval station, Tutuila, Samoa; to temporary duty Navy Department, Washington, D.C.

Lieut. Comdr. F. B. Upham detached command Scorpion; to temporary duty, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.

Lieut. Comdr. Edward McCauley, jr., detached Chester; to command Scorpion.

Lieuts. (J.G.) G. E. Lake and F. F. Rogers detached naval attaché, Tokio, Japan, May 1, 1913; to home, wait orders.

Act. Asst. Dental Surg. Loen Martin to navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

Act. Asst. Dental Surg. J. A. Mahoney detached Naval Medical School; to Asiatic Station.

Paymr. Clerk T. A. Culhane appointed; to receiving ship at Boston, Mass.

FEB. 24.—Lieut. M. S. Corning detached Nebraska; to Cumberland.

Lieut. (J.G.) J. B. Howell resignation accepted, to take effect Feb. 28, 1913.

Ensign F. G. Marsh detached California; to Cheyenne.

Ensign F. E. Johnson detached Iris; to California.

P.A. Surg. L. W. Johnson detached Navy Recruiting Station, Baltimore, Md.; to naval hospital, Washington, D.C.

P.A. Surg. J. B. Pollard detached Navy Recruiting Station, Dallas, Texas; to Navy Recruiting Station, Atlanta, Ga.

Asst. Surg. C. F. Charlton detached Navy Recruiting Station, Hartford, Conn.; to naval hospital, New York, N.Y.

Act. Asst. Surg. J. H. Payne detached Navy Recruiting Station, Atlanta, Ga.; to Navy Recruiting Station, Hartford, Conn.

Act. Asst. Surg. W. G. Townsend detached Marine Recruiting Station, Baltimore, Md.; to Navy Recruiting Station, Baltimore, Md.

Act. Asst. Surg. J. C. Littell detached Marine Recruiting Station, Cleveland, Ohio; to Navy Recruiting Station, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Chief Btsn. William Martin detached command Fish Hawk; to treatment naval hospital, Norfolk, Va.

Btsn. W. A. James detached Constellation; to Fish Hawk.



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Chief Mach. A. T. Percival to receiving ship at Mare Island, Cal.

Paymr. Clerk T. F. Howe appointed; to Rhode Island.

Paymr. Clerk O. F. Cato appointed; to Maryland.

Note.—Pay Insp. H. E. Biscoe, U.S.N., died at Washington, D.C., Feb. 20, 1913.

FEB. 25.—Capt. Benjamin Tappan detached supervisor of naval auxiliaries; to commandant, naval stations, Olongapo and Cavite, P.I.

Lieut. Myles Joyce detached inspector of engineering material, Pittsburgh, Pa.; to Birmingham.

Lieut. Guy Whitlock detached Birmingham; to home, wait orders.

Lieut. C. W. Densmore detached Utah; to Nebraska as senior engineer officer.

P.A. Surg. G. B. Whitmore detached Navy Recruiting Station, Salt Lake City, Utah; to receiving ship at Puget Sound, Wash.

Chief Gun. Stephen Donely detached North Carolina; to treatment naval hospital, Boston, Mass.

Gun. Axel Lindblad detached receiving ship at Norfolk, Va.; to North Carolina.

FEB. 26.—Comdr. G. B. Bradshaw detached command Charleston, March 15, 1913; to command Yorktown.

Comdr. A. H. Robertson detached navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., March 15, 1913; to command Charleston.

P.A. Surg. G. D. Hale detached receiving ship at Puget Sound, Wash.; to Yorktown.

Btsn. James Reilly detached Constellation; to California.

Btsn. Edward Crouch detached Newark; to home, wait orders.

Btsn. W. R. Buechner detached California; to navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Carp. R. E. Corson detached Newark; to receiving ship at Norfolk, Va.

Paymr. Clerk C. R. Sies appointment revoked.

FEB. 27.—Ensign T. A. Parker detached Maryland, March 15; to Yorktown.

Ensign H. C. Train detached California, March 15; to Yorktown.

Ensign O. O. Hagen detached Glacier, March 15; to Yorktown.

Ensign J. P. Norfleet detached Kansas, March 6; to New Hampshire.

Ensign A. S. Dysart detached New Hampshire, March 6; to Kansas.

Asst. Paymr. F. H. Atkinson detached navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

Mach. R. G. Greenleaf detached Pittsburgh; to home, wait orders.

Mach. E. W. Dobie detached California; to home, wait orders.

Mach. R. G. Moody detached Galveston; to home, wait orders.

Mach. J. W. Boldt detached receiving ship at Puget Sound, Wash., March 17; to Galveston.

Mach. J. J. Coyle detached Intrepid; to Pittsburgh.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE ORDERS.

FEB. 14.—Third Lieut. of Engrs. F. A. Cook, resignation accepted, to take effect March 20, 1913.

FEB. 21.—Capt. of Engrs. W. Pedrick granted forty-five days' leave, beginning on March 2.

FEB. 25.—Third Lieut. of Engrs. H. C. Roach granted thirty days' leave of absence.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

The following nominations for promotion were sent to the Senate Feb. 19, 1913: Cadet Engr. Gustavus Richard O'Connor to be third lieutenant of Engineers, to fill an original vacancy; Cadet Engr. Walter Melchior to be third lieutenant of Engineers, to fill an original vacancy.

The Deficiency Appropriation bill, now under consideration in the House of Representatives, carries an appropriation of \$55,000 to supply a deficiency in the appropriations for the expenses of the Revenue Cutter Service for the fiscal year 1913.

The cutter Apache, of the Baltimore, Md., station, commanded by Capt. G. C. Carmine, on Feb. 5 went to the assistance of the steamer Anne Arundel, of Baltimore, which was hard ashore all over on an oyster bar just below Benedict, Md., on the Patuxent River. The Apache pulled on the steamer at successive high-water periods from Feb. 5 until she was floated on Feb. 11. The steamer had grounded while trying to avoid fish traps in the river.

While the cutter Bear was at anchor at her station at San Diego, Cal., on Feb. 9, her commander, Capt. J. G. Ballinger, observed the yawl Redwing, of San Diego, with a sailing party on board, grounded on the mud flats off North Island. After an attempt by the cutter's launch to pull the stranded yawl off the flat had failed, the passengers were landed and the yawl floated at the next high water.

On Feb. 13 Capt. G. C. Carmine, commanding the cutter Apache, proceeded to the mouth of the Hongo River, off Norman's Cove, and found the schooner Marion and the barge Triton ashore on Jamison's weed bar. On Feb. 16 the cutter succeeded in floating both vessels and towed them to a safe anchorage off Roaring Point. The managing owner of both vessels was very grateful at being relieved from his unsafe position, especially as he had tried for about six weeks to float his barge.

On Feb. 26 the commander of the Apache reported to the Department by wire that he had floated the schooner John O. Moore from Franklyn Point Bar at 7 p.m., after lightening a part of her deck load of lumber. The next day, Feb. 27, he reported that he had floated the barge Mary A. Moore, grounded on Horn Point.

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ACUSHNET—1st Lieut. W. A. Wiley. New Bedford, Mass.

ALBATROSS—Capt. J. H. Brown. San Juan, P.R.

ANDROSOGGIN—Capt. F. C. Billard. Portland, Me.

APACHE—Capt. G. C. Carmine. Baltimore, Md.

ARCATA—2d Lieut. R. L. Jack. Port Townsend, Wash.

BEAR—Capt. J. G. Ballinger. Arctic cruise.

CALUMET—Master's Mate John Bradley. At New York.

COLFAX—Station ship. Arundel Cove, Md.

DAVEY—Master's Mate H. S. Manson. New Orleans, La.

GOLDEN GATE—1st Lieut. Henry Ulke, jr. San Francisco.

GRESHAM—Out of commission. South Baltimore, Md.

GUTHRIE—1st Lieut. of Engrs. A. C. Norman. Baltimore.

HARTLEY—1st Lieut. Henry Ulke, jr. San Francisco.

HUDSON—Master's Mate J. A. Bradley. At New York.

ITASCA—Capt. S. B. Winram. Boston, Mass.

McCULLOCH—Capt. J. L. Sill. San Francisco, Cal.

MACKINAC—1st Lieut. W. J. Wheeler. Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

MANHATTAN—1st Lieut. J. F. Hottel. New York.

MANING—Capt. F. G. Dodge. San Francisco, Cal.

MIAMI—Capt. A. L. Gamble. Key West, Fla.

MOHAWK—Capt. F. S. Van Boskerck. Port Townsend, N.Y.

MORRILL—Capt. F. J. Haake. Depot, South Baltimore, Md.

ONONDAGA—Capt. D. F. A. de Otte. Norfolk, Va.

PAMLICO—Capt. H. B. West. Newbern, N.C.

SEMINOLE—Capt. G. L. Carden. Wilmington, N.C.

SENECA—Capt. C. E. Johnston. Wimpkinsville, N.Y.

SNOHOMISH—1st Lieut. W. E. At Lee. Neah Bay, Wash.

TAHOMA—Capt. B. M. Chiswell. Port Townsend, Wash.

THETIS—Capt. C. S. Cochran. Honolulu, H.T.

USCARORA—Capt. J. G. Berry. Milwaukee, Wis.

UNALGA—Capt. R. O. Crisp. En route Juneau, Alaska.

WINDOM—1st Lieut. C. W. Cairnes. Galveston, Texas.

WINNISIMMET—Master's Mate E. N. Thacher. Boston, Mass.

WINONA—Capt. S. M. Landrey. At Mobile, Ala.

WISSAHICKON—1st Lieut. of Engrs. R. E. Wright. Philadelphia, Pa.

WOODBURY—1st Lieut. Randolph Ridgely, jr. Eastport, Me.

YAMACRAW—Capt. W. W. Joynes. Savannah, Ga.

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The curtain went up on the balcony scene, not of Juliet's Verona home but of Culham Hall) and one could almost fancy the August moon, which was supposedly beaming down on a Furlough hop. The balcony railing ran along by the footlights and formed a support both substantial and coquettish for Lydia's hand as she sang. The background had very interesting windows full of live shadows, and the neglected "cit" who came to tell his troubles to the moon seemed pathetic; but not so to the pitiless moon as Clarence Solomon, who, under the leadership of the midshipman on leave takes away his dance with Valeria North in the most high-handed fashion. Lydia Pinkum, a charmer in a very green gown and diamonds, has a tilt with Mrs. Censor, who complains to Captain Ryde about Lydia's shocking turkey trotting. The Captain is willing to be convinced and the pair do a very gay measure, which brings down the house. Two English visitors to the post and the hop make with observations and Lydia sings the song full of "gratitude" to the spotlight and the pitiless moon. The unucky cadet in the audience, who finds himself too much the hero of the moment, Captain Cox makes a hurried and flurried entrance and announces to the cast and chorus that war in Mexico is inevitable and that the corps is ordered to the border without delay.

The second act finds the same cadets seated at their ease in a Mexican café, "The Last Chance," while Gus Volgren, the proprietor, sells them the "Long Patrol" to Captain Ryde and the others, and fall willing captives to the guiles of a mining promoter, Hugh R. Mine, who takes "a hundred now and then" and delivers the stock "then." The two noble

On Tuesday, Mrs. Stuart entertained at dinner for Miss Bell, Captain Pettis, Lieutenants Winfree, Curry and Dillman. Lieut. and Mrs. Dew's guests at dinner on Friday before the hop were the Misses McDonald and Wilson and Cadets W. H. and J. H. Pettis. The guests at the party at the Casino on Saturday night were Lieut. and Mrs. Pritchett for the masquerade and "Hundredth Night." The Misses Barrette of Fort Howard, Md., were guests of Col. and Mrs. Tschappart for the party at the Casino on Saturday night. The cadets and Newport and the guest of her sister, Mrs. Robinson.



On Monday, the 24th, a concert program was rendered by the Army Bandmaster Student Class at their quarters. This was in the nature of a test examination of the class, and it was given under the direction of Mr. Arthur Clappe, instructor. The program was given under the general auspices of which this school is carried on, was present, and at the conclusion of the program, which lasted for three hours, congratulated the members of the class upon their proficiency and general improvement during the year. The program consisted of the following:

Positions: Back—Guilmant, Dvorak, Gounod, Verdi and other composers, arranged for the class by student members and in-

some cases conducted by them. The students showed their proficiency by playing upon all the different instruments of the band in turn during the course of the performance. This school is a valuable thing for the Army, being a nucleus that ought to be expanded into an American Kneller Hall.

The concert program on Monday was as follows: Part I.—March, "29th Infantry," ensemble, A. A. Clappé, arranged by Student Boehme; part song, ensemble, "Im Feld des Morgens Früh," Burkhardt; solo for clarinet, "La Sonnambula," Bellini, arranged and performed by Student Stannard; glee, ensemble, "The Red Cross Knight," Callcott; solo for trumpet, "Das Straussli," fantasia, T. Hoch, arranged and performed by Student Boehme; part song, ensemble, "Zu Strassburg auf der langen Brück," C. Hirsch; solo for euphonium, "Nazareth," Gounod, arranged and performed by Student Fabri; glee for voices, with trombone accompaniment, "Mynheer Vandunck," Bishop, arranged by Student Resta; solo for slide trombone, "Longing for Home," Hartman, arranged and performed by Student Resta; glee, ensemble, "Life's a Bumper," Vainwright; solo for clarinet, "Second Air Varié," Mohr, performed by Student Short; Fugue XXI, J. S. Bach; Student Short, clarinet; Student Stannard, clarinet; Student Boehme, trumpet; Student Resta, valve trombone; Student Fabri, euphonium.

Part II.—Ensemble, "Humoreske," Dvorak, arranged by Student Short. Quartet for flutes, "Polish Dance," Scharwenka; Students Stannard, Short, Fabri and Resta; arranged by Student Boehme. Solo, 5 Bb clarinets, "Introduction and Air," Berr, arranged by Student Short. Trio for French horns, "The Hunter's Farewell," Mendelssohn; Students Resta, Boehme and Fabri. Quartette for saxophones, "Rigoletto," Verdi; Students Stannard, soprano saxophone; Boehme, alto saxophone; Resta, tenor saxophone, and Fabri, baritone saxophone; arranged by Student Stannard. Trio for alto and baritone, "The Chough and the Crow Are Gone," Bishop; Students Boehme, flugel horn; Resta, alto; Fabri, baritone; arranged by Student Short. Quartette for two trumpets, alto and baritone, "Merry Boys Away, Away," Bishop; Students Boehme and Thomas, trumpets; Resta, alto; Fabri, baritone; arranged by Student Boehme. Quintet for two flugel horns, two French horns and baritone, "Battle of Life"; Students Short and Stannard, flugel horns; Resta and Fabri, French horns, and Boehme, baritone. Part song, five trombones, "Ständchen," Kramer; Students Fabri, Boehme, Short, Resta and Stannard, slide trombones. Quartette for two baritones, Eb bass, and Bb bass, "Mein Ein, Mein Alles," Schultz; Students Short and Stannard, baritones; Boehme, Eb bass, and Resta, Bb bass. Ensemble, anthem, "Come Unto Me," Guilman; arranged by Student Stannard.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Feb. 27, 1913.

The midshipmen will be in the inaugural parade on Tuesday next. The brigade will be under the command of Comdr. Louis M. Nulton, U.S.N., head of the Department of Ordnance and Gunnery, Naval Academy. They will leave Annapolis 8 a.m. on Tuesday, and will go by the B. & O. to Washington, using the Maryland and electric lines to Clifton, two miles from Baltimore. The two battalions of the brigade will be commanded, respectively, by Lieut. Comdr. Ralph Earle, U.S.N., and Lieut. Comdr. Allen Buchanan, U.S.N.

Tentative plans for the summer cruise of the midshipmen have been announced. The cruise will begin on June 5. The First and Second Classes will be distributed on board the active ships of the Atlantic Fleet. The Third Class then—the present Fourth—will go on a foreign cruise on the Illinois.

The festivities attendant upon Washington's Birthday began with the officers' hop on the evening of the 21st in Trophy Hall, whence the participants repaired to the officers' Mess for supper. The midshipmen's holiday began on the evening of the 21st, after supper, and continued until roll-call for supper formation on the 22d. At noon a national salute was fired. At night the Masqueraders, the dramatic organization of the midshipmen, gave a performance in Trophy Hall, "A Day in the Old Navy," a burlesque on conditions at the Naval Academy in the year 1890, combined with a minstrel show. The entertainment was under the direction of the following midshipmen: C. T. Hull, manager; O. L. Downes, assistant manager; H. K. Fenn, musical director; E. L. Woodside, stage manager; C. A. McGowan, electrician.

The minstrel show opened with twenty-three in the circle—Midshipmen Bryant, Stevens, Fenn, Corn, Gearing, Perry, Slinguff, Huntoon, McCormick, Kirby, DeRoode, DelValle, Miles, Major, Williams, Patterson, Lawson, Kirtland, Price, Grosskopf, Steele and Halpine. Mdsn. C. L. Foulz was interlocutor, and Mdsn. C. T. Hull, O. L. Downes, Waterspoon and W. O. Henry end men. In the second half "A Day in the Old Navy" was presented. This sketch was written by Midshipmen Hull, Downes, Fenn and Waterspoon. The cast of characters was: Joe Gish, midshipman, by Mdsn. C. T. Hull; John Doe, midshipman, by Mdsn. O. L. Downes; Officer in Charge, Midshipman Waterspoon; Charles Noble, midshipman, by Mdsn. H. K. Fenn; Plebes, Midshipmen Huntoon, McCormick, Kirby, DelValle and Perry; Corridor Boys, Midshipmen Mayor, Miles, Patterson and Lawson. The large audience was greatly pleased at the performance—one of the greatest events in the year of the social life of the midshipmen.

There were several athletic contests on Washington's Birthday. In the morning the unbeaten basketball team of the Naval Academy finished its season by overwhelming Georgetown by 67 to 18. In speed, accuracy and team work the midshipmen were easily the superiors of the visitors. A strong point of the Navy team was the variety of combinations in team work, and it made more use than usual of long passes down the court. Navy players frequently caught passes while almost beneath the basket, and netted the ball almost without opposition. With a clean record of victories over such teams as Lehigh, Swarthmore, New York University, Catholic University, St. John's and Georgetown, the friends of the Navy team feel that it should be rated at the top of the heap in the East. It is difficult to specify any point in which the midshipmen excelled in their game, or to give special credit to any players. The team exhibited the finest variety of play ever seen here, while each one of its veteran players was quite up to the standard. Smith, McKee and McReavy, the forwards, all did brilliant work in passing and dodging, and shot with accuracy. Hall and Wild, in the second line, did the finest kind of work in maneuvering for openings to score. Georgetown played a plucky game and individually showed a good deal of dash, but was clearly over-matched in every point of the game.

The Naval Academy foils men from the University of Pennsylvania here in the afternoon by seven bouts to two, though several of the local veterans did not appear. Hans, a comparatively new man, did the best work, winning all of his bouts. He showed great natural ability, and with improvement in form is likely to become a notable fencer. Von Buskirk and McPherson fended well for Pennsylvania. The summary: First round—Hans, N.A., defeated Van Buskirk, P., 6-3; Blandy, N.A., defeated Gerhard, P., 5-4; Lingo, N.A., defeated McPherson, P., after a tie (4-4), by 2-1. Second round—Van Buskirk, P., defeated Blandy, N.A., 4-3; Lingo, N.A., defeated Gerhard, P., 7-4; Hans, N.A., defeated McPherson, P., 6-4. Third round—Lingo, N.A., defeated Van Buskirk, P., 5-2; Hans, N.A., defeated Gerhard, P., 9-2; McPherson, P., defeated Blandy, N.A., after a tie (7-7), by 4-3.

Cornell won a wrestling match from the Naval Academy here that afternoon by 16 points to 14, though no falls were won by the victors. Cornell secured the decisions in four bouts, four points each, while the midshipmen won falls in the lightest and heaviest classes, ten points, and secured an additional decision. Except in the heavyweight event, in which Howe's great strength enabled him to get a prompt decision over Davidson, the Cornellians, the bouts were splendidly contested. The opponents were well matched physically and the visitors knew a great deal about the game; though were unable to pin the midshipmen in any bout, in most cases they were on top when the contestants struck the mat. The summary: 115-lb. class—Davis, N.A., won from Tassinari, C.; 125-lb. class—Boak, C., decision over Dupré, N.A.; 135-lb. class—Lewis, C., decision over Babblitt, N.A.; 145-lb. class—Hoops, N.A., decision over Culbertson, C.; 158-lb. class—Ryder, C., decision over Gladden, N.A.; 175-lb. class—Bame,



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C., decision over Graf, N.A.; unlimited weight class—Howe, N.A., threw Davidson, C.

The Baltimore City College swimmers were beaten here on Saturday by the Navy team, 47 to 14, the Navy capturing all of the six events save one—the 40-yard dash. The 220-yard swim developed into a lively brush between Low and Shears, of the Navy, for first place. Shears led until the eighth and last lap, when Low, by a fine spurt, forged ahead and won by about two feet.

Last week the yellow flag flew on the torpedoboard destroyer Stringham and the torpedoboard Bailey on account of the measles aboard ship. A few cases of measles have developed in the Naval Academy. Hugo Osterhaus Stevens, the young son of Prof. and Mrs. W. O. Stevens, of the Naval Academy, who has been in a poor state of health for some time from an attack of measles, was removed to Baltimore Friday for a surgical operation. He is the grand-nephew of Rear Admiral Osterhaus. Lieut. A. K. Atkins, U.S.N., is a patient at the Naval Academy Hospital here, where he underwent an operation. He is expected to leave the hospital in a week.

Capt. and Mrs. John H. Gibbons held a reception in the Superintendent's quarters on Saturday, in honor of Assistant Secretary of the Navy Winthrop and Mrs. Winthrop, who were their guests for the week-end. In the evening the Secretary and Mrs. Winthrop attended "The Masqueraders."

Mr. Theodore Rand-McNally, associate editor of the Christian Herald, of New York city, was in Annapolis this week on the trail of the eight flags, recently repaired with others here, whose history is unknown. Mr. Rand-McNally will try to aid Mr. Washburn, instructor in the Naval Academy, who has the work of cataloging these interesting standards and colors, in discovering the antecedents of unmarked trophies.

The second of a series of musicales took place last week at the home of Mrs. James C. Cresap, widow of Commander Cresap, U.S.N. Those who sang were Mrs. Alden, wife of Instr. C. S. Alden, Naval Academy; Mrs. Hall, wife of Lieut. W. A. Hall, U.S.N.; Mr. John Kaiser, Mdsn. Stewart Bryant, and the St. John's Glee Club quartette—Messrs. Galey, Yoste, Reeder and Smith, with Mr. Crum as the accompanist. Miss Agnes Hall and Miss Anita Cresap were the piano soloists. Miss Nancy Dashiell was the accompanist for Mrs. Alden. Mrs. Hall, Mr. Kaiser and Midshipman Bryant.

Capt. John H. Gibbons attended in Baltimore on Feb. 20 the funeral of Mrs. Poundstone, wife of Comdr. Homer C. Poundstone, U.S.N., retired. Paymr. Samuel Bryan, U.S.N., and family have moved into their residence on College avenue. Last November the house was seriously damaged by fire. Yoste, Reeder and Smith, with Mr. Crum as the accompanist. Miss Agnes Hall and Miss Anita Cresap were the piano soloists. Miss Nancy Dashiell was the accompanist for Mrs. Alden. Mrs. Hall, Mr. Kaiser and Midshipman Bryant.

Instr. and Mrs. F. W. Morrison, Naval Academy, left here today for Washington to attend the meeting of the Spanish Society, of which they are charter members. The condition of Lieut. Col. McLane Tilton, U.S.M.C., retired, who was taken seriously ill here about ten days ago, is reported to be more favorable. The family of Lieut. Comdr. Raymond Stone, U.S.N., are expected to return on Feb. 28 to their home here on Murray avenue, Murray Hill. He has been inspector of the navy yard at Portsmouth, N.H., and is now executive officer of the U.S.S. New Jersey. There will be given on March 8, at the Naval Academy, a musicale by the Glee, Banjo and Mandolin Clubs of the University of Pennsylvania. An admission fee of fifty cents will be charged to all except midshipmen. Lieut. Comdr. R. C. Bulmer, U.S.N., has charge of the function. Mr. T. Kent Green has returned to Annapolis after a visit of several days to his sister, Mrs. Bowers, wife of Lieut. Comdr. John T. Bowers, U.S.N., residing in Philadelphia.

Unless something takes place to change the present arrangements the Naval Academy will be represented at the American Henley Regatta at Philadelphia on May 31, next, by a number of crews, probably four. The naval authorities have given their consent to the trip being made, and the stewards of the race have been notified to this effect. At present it is proposed to enter from the Naval Academy First, Second and Freshmen eights and a four. This will add much interest to the regatta and will give zest to the Annapolis season, as the rivalry for places on the crews will be keen in view of the trip which will end the season. Those interested in rowing at the Academy are much pleased over the success of the efforts to secure the midshipmen's entry at Henley. The local rowing management has been notified that the stewards of the American Rowing Association have offered a special cup in the four-oared shell race, to be known as "The Naval Academy Cup." The Naval Academy authorities have limited the local crews to races over the Henley distance of one mile, 550 yards, and it was feared that the schedule this year would be weak. A race has been arranged, however, to take place at Annapolis on May 24, between the first crew and Fourth Class crew of the Naval Academy on one side, and the Varsity and Freshmen crews of the University of Pennsylvania on the other.

In line with the views of many Navy officers who favor graduate coaches at the Naval Academy in as many branches of sports as possible, Ensign Harry W. Hill, U.S.N., captain of the lacrosse team of the Academy for 1911, has been

named as head coach in that line of sport this season. He has arrived in Annapolis and taken charge of the squad. Great success has been achieved in basketball, in which there have been only graduate coaches for a number of years. It has been the policy to have the captain return the next season as coach, and this will probably be carried out with lacrosse. The Navy will meet Pennsylvania on Saturday in gymnastics and wrestling. Princeton and the Navy will have wrestling bouts on March 8. Cornell and the Navy will meet in fencing at a later date.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, Feb. 22, 1913.

Major Francis M. C. Usher, Med. Corps, for the past year at this post, left last night for Fort Sam Houston. He will be joined by Mrs. Usher later. Col. Frank West, 2d Cav., goes to Fort Sam Houston next week for temporary duty, and during his absence Col. Robert D. Read will be in command of the post and regiment. Capt. and Mrs. Roger S. Fitch, 2d Cav., are at present in New York city, having returned from a trip to Panama.

Major R. E. L. Michie, 13th Cav., gave a dinner at the Valley Inn last Sunday for Capt. and Mrs. Aubrey Lippincott, Lieut. and Mrs. Jerome K. Pillow, Lieut. and Mrs. W. Hensley and Dr. and Mrs. L. Raymond Poust. Lieut. Edmund A. Buchanan, 2d Cav., is having his arm re-broken and re-set. Lieut. Charles J. Brown has arrived from Fort Sam Houston for duty with the 2d Cavalry.

Battery B, 3d Field Art., under command of Capt. Thomas W. Holliday, is ready to start at a moment's notice for Galveston.

Capt. and Mrs. Frank Halstead, 22d Inf., gave a masked dance at their bungalow on Memphis street last night, complimentary to their brother-in-law and sister, Lieut. and Mrs. B. W. Feild. The regimental band furnished music for dancing. Punch was served in the Turkish den. Many novel and amusing characters were represented. Among them: Col. D. A. Fredericks, domino and mask; Mrs. Fredericks, Egyptian lady; Miss Doris Fredericks, Turkish maiden; Mrs. George S. Simonds, and Mrs. Max Garber, the Globe Mills Twins; Captain Simonds and Capt. J. H. Hannay, two enlisted men, who provided much amusement with a mock band; Captain Halstead, a jockey, of Juarez, with a saddle and hobby horse; Mrs. Halstead, French maid; Lieutenant Feild, a foxey summer girl; Mrs. Feild, flower girl; Capt. Isaac Newell, a monk; Mrs. Newell, Red Cross nurse; Capt. William Hunt, the Mikado; Mrs. Hunt, red and black domino; Mrs. Lewis, Red Cross nurse; Lieutenant Mord Short, a cook; Mrs. Short, night; Miss Short, Red Riding Hood; Lieut. Frederick Terrell, a waiter; Mrs. Terrell, Oriental costume; Mrs. Carrett, Red Riding Hood; Lieut. J. I. Muir, a hayseed; Mrs. Muir, shepherdess; Lieutenant Garber, a Japanese; Mrs. J. P. Adams and Miss Kays, Yama-Yama kids; Lieutenant Adams, jockey; Miss Olive Davis, a Puritan maid; Mrs. J. R. Hannay, Columbia; Lieut. W. R. VanSant, Mexican gentleman; Lieutenant Jones, Texas ranger; Captain Fassett, Raffles; Lieut. W. Watson, Madéro.

A machine-gun was stolen from the 13th Cavalry Machine-gun Platoon at Hachita, N.M., last week by Mexicans. An investigation is being held by Col. Charles A. Hatfield, commanding officer, and was found that the gun had been taken from underneath the canvas covering and a log of wood to simulate it had been put in its place, and no one knew when it was done.

The regimental band of the 2d Cavalry took part in the Washington celebration Feb. 22 at the First Christian Church in El Paso by the Rebecca Stoddart Chapter, Daughters of the Revolution, assisted by the Sons of the Revolution. The inspiring music of the band made the occasion most enjoyable.

FORT LOGAN.

Fort Logan, Colo., Feb. 23, 1913.

Miss Robertson entertained the Auction Bridge Club on Feb. 4, when Mrs. Juennemann won the prize. Others present: Mesdames Bernheim, Stevens, Schoeffel, Schley, Shook, Ellis, Wyke, Robertson and Wheatley, and Miss Marks. Mrs. Stevens entertained the Auction Bridge Club Feb. 11 and Mrs. Schoeffel won the prize. Others present: Mesdames Bernheim, Schley, Ellis, Juennemann, Wyke, Robertson and Wheatley, Misses Marks and Robertson.

Lieut. and Mrs. Wheatley entertained at dinner on Feb. 13 for Capt. and Mrs. Juennemann, Mrs. Shook, Doctor McEnery and Lieutenant Mort. Major and Mrs. Shook entertained at a charmingly appointed progressive dinner on Saint Valentine's Day for Major and Mrs. Ellis, Capt. and Mrs. Schley, Capt. and Mrs. Wyke, Lieut. and Mrs. Stevens and Dr. and Mrs. Bernheim. Lieut. and Mrs. Sterrett returned on Saturday from Fort Robinson and Fort D. A. Russell. Lieutenant Sterrett is receiving congratulations on having successfully passed his examinations for promotion.

The officers and ladies of the garrison have organized an Evening Bridge Club, to meet once a month at the Officers' Club. The first meeting was held last Monday, when Mrs. Juennemann and Doctor Bernheim were the prize-winners. Others present were Colonel Van Deusen, Mrs. Sterrett, Mrs.

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Bernheim, Lieut. and Mrs. Stevens, Capt. and Mrs. Sanford, Capt. and Mrs. Schoeffel, Captain Jueneemann, Capt. and Mrs. Wyke and Lieut. and Mrs. Wheatley. Mrs. Wheatley entertained the Auction Bridge Club Tuesday last and Mrs. Robertson won the prize. Others present: Mesdames Sterrett, Bernheim, Stevens, Schley, Jueneemann, Wyke, Shook and Murphy, Colonel Robertson and Miss Robertson.

Mrs. J. S. Murphy, of Denver, entertained Mrs. and Miss Robertson and Mrs. Wheatley at the matinee on Thursday, to see "Little Miss Brown," and took them to tea afterward at the Brown Palace. Capt. and Mrs. Schoeffel also went to see "Little Miss Brown" on Thursday.

The extreme cold weather prevented a number of Denver people from attending the monthly hop on Saturday evening, though it was well attended by the post people. Present: Lieut. and Mrs. Stevens, Lieutenant Marks, Miss Marks, Capt. and Mrs. Sanford, Capt. and Mrs. Schoeffel, Miss Ellis, of Denver; Major and Mrs. Shook, Capt. and Mrs. Jueneemann, Capt. and Mrs. Wyke, Lieut. and Mrs. Butler, Lieut. and Mrs. Wheatley, Mr. Schmidt, Mrs. McClelland, and the Misses Schmidt.

Miss Lima Ellis, of Denver, was week-end guest of Capt. and Mrs. Schoeffel. Capt. and Mrs. Schoeffel, Miss Marks and Lieutenants Marks and Blyth attended the Colonial ball, given by the Sons and Daughters of the Moon at the Hotel Albany on Tuesday.

FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, Feb. 23, 1913.

The most brilliant and delightful affair was the cotillion of last Friday evening, at which the officers and ladies of Fort Douglas entertained a large company from town. The decorations, and many of the handsome favors, were suggestive of Washington's Birthday. The hop committee was composed of Capt. A. W. Foreman, chairman; Mrs. Perkins, Mrs. Graves, Mrs. Nelly and Lieutenant Hall, assistants. Although the crowd was the largest the hoproom has ever held, the evening was decidedly a record in the matter of delightful entertaining. The cotillion was led by Capt. George H. Estes and Mrs. William S. Graves, who were adepts at devising and leading intricate and beautiful figures. The receiving line, composed of Col. and Mrs. Irons, and Major and Mrs. Willis Uline, stood at the far East end of the hoproom to receive the guests, while in the two corners to the right and left of the entrance were placed the tables, where Mrs. Ditto, Mrs. Kellond, Mrs. Craig, Mrs. Burtt and Mrs. Miller, mother of Mrs. Crawford, distributed the favors. While the guests were arriving the orchestra played a beautiful concert program, consisting of Isenman's "Sounds from the Sunny South," "The Dell of Ferns," by Moore, and "The Wedding of the Winds," by Hall. General dancing followed for a short time, and then began the german, in which practically all the guests participated, the leaders dividing the company into two parts.

The first figure was danced without favors, but for the second figure the favors were red, white and blue siren horns and tiny guns, in which were concealed flag fans; when these favors were put in action there was real merriment, the noise of the horns and guns mingling with the beautiful dance music of the orchestra. A striking figure was one in which the favors were lighted Japanese lanterns held on long slender poles and carried by both men and women dancers, the lights in the hoproom being lowered meantime. Other favors included soldier hats with plumes for the ladies and Continental hats for the men; Japanese parasols for the ladies and tiny canes with hearts attached for the men; sprays of cherries for the ladies and tiny hatchets for the men; comic faces for the ladies and drum crickets for the men. The last figure danced was a sham battle with confetti and serpentine rolls, when the ladies were lined up in a battle against the warlike sex for several minutes. The final ending of the fray was "Army Blue," which changed later to "Auld Lang Syne," and again to "Home, Sweet Home."

In honor of the arrival of the Governor and his staff, with their ladies, who had come from the cadet hop of the Ogden High School especially to attend the cotillion, the colors were brought forward, and while officers and civilians stood at attention the bugle blew the usual salute and the orchestra began "The Star-Spangled Banner," while a corps of men bore the colors the length of the hoproom. At 10:30 o'clock dancing was suspended and a delicious supper was served in buffet style, while punch was served between dances all during the evening. With the Governor's party, which reached the hoproom about eleven o'clock, were Mrs. Spry and Miss Spry, Adj. Gen. and Mrs. E. A. Wedgwood and Miss Wedgwood, Col. Badger and Mrs. Badger, and Mrs. Bager, Col. Hiram E. Booth and Mrs. Booth, Col. H. M. H. Lund, Dr. E. S. Wright and Mrs. Wright, Col. S. A. Whitney and Mrs. Whitney, Col. Lawrence Greene and Mrs. Greene, and Col. E. G. Woolley.

For the first time in several years every captain in the 20th Infantry is at his station, and in celebration of the fact the sixteen of them, including Chaplain John Moose, enjoyed a delightful reunion last Wednesday evening in the Hotel Utah at a royally planned dinner. Clever speeches were made by various members of the company. Capt. C. C. Smith acted as toastmaster, and he had prepared a telegram (with his own fingers) from the President, extending congratulations and regretting his inability to be present. Capt. Morton F. Smith, in a treatise on "War" depicted an attack on the Wagner Brewery, in the canyon near the post. Captain Kellond and Captain Burtt also made clever speeches relating to the war game. The captains were Capt. R. W. Mearns, M. F. Smith, C. C. Smith (adjutant), G. H. Estes, Charles W. Exton, Wilson B. Burtt, Arthur M. Shipp (quartermaster), F. G. Kellond, Thomas R. Harker, A. G. Seaman, A. W. Foreman, H. D. Coburn, William R. Graham (commissary), John L. De Witt, G. W. England and John M. Moose (chaplain).

Mrs. Charles W. Exton entertained a few of the ladies at a "dove party" at her home the night the captains of the regiment had their stag dinner down town. The ladies were her guests at dinner and later enjoyed two tables of bridge. At each place, as a consolation for the absence of the men, was a tiny German officer holding the place-card. The guests were Mrs. W. S. Graves, Mrs. George H. Estes, Mrs. John De Witt, Mrs. H. L. Jordan, Mrs. W. B. Graham, Mrs. Joseph A. Rogers and Mrs. B. P. Johnson.

Mrs. William P. Kiser entertained a few tables of bridge on Tuesday for Mrs. George H. Estes, several of the Army ladies being present. Mrs. Estes was also special guest of honor the same evening at the Officers' Club at the usual ladies' night. Col. Frederick Perkins has spent the week inspecting the equipment of the Utah National Guard. He begins on Monday inspection of Infantry companies, and the following day Major C. J. Manley will inspect the Hospital Corps, while Capt. George F. Gibbs will inspect the Signal Corps.

Chaplain John T. Axton and Mrs. Axton arrived from Fort

Mackenzie last Saturday, to be guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Axton at their home, 473 Seventh avenue, for ten days, or so. Mrs. Allen, wife of Capt. Robert H. Allen, 29th Inf., and formerly Miss Stella McIntyre, of this city, is expected home shortly to visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel McIntyre. Several Army ladies were guests on Saturday at the annual luncheon given by the ladies of the local chapter of the D.A.R., among them Mesdames Irons, Estes, Perkins and Coburn. Lieut. Henry M. Nelly left last week for West Virginia, called by the serious illness of his brother, whose home is there.

COLUMBUS BARRACKS.

Columbus Barracks, Ohio, Feb. 25, 1913.

Mrs. Coulling, of Washington, D.C., is the guest of her son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. and Mrs. Randol. Mrs. Randol, who has been quite ill, is convalescing. Captain Nicklin, who has been ill, has gone to Chattanooga, Tenn., on a ten days' leave. Lieut. Col. H. C. Fisher, who has been confined to his quarters, is able to be out again. Lieut. Dean Hall is confined to his quarters with an attack of grippe. Mrs. E. M. Leary, wife of Captain Leary, has a light case of measles.

The hop given on Valentine's Day by the officers and members of the garrison was a delightful affair. Captains Pinkston and Shields and Lieutenant Drysdale were on the hop committee. Lieut. and Mrs. Robert L. Meade, 9th Inf., who arrived a week ago, have taken the quarters formerly occupied by Lieutenant Randolph. Lieutenant Buttgenbach, ordered to Fort Adams, R.I., for duty, left last Friday for San Francisco, to visit his parents. Mrs. George A. Dodd, wife of the Commanding Officer, gave a tea on Washington's Birthday, in honor of her house guest, Miss Wilson, of Washington, D.C. Mrs. E. E. Hatch poured and Mrs. R. G. Caldwell presided at the punch bowl. Mrs. Drysdale, Mrs. Gunckel and Miss Shields also assisted. Capt. and Mrs. Edwin Kilbourne, of the Medical Corps, gave a dinner party Saturday, in honor of the officers and their wives of the Medical Corps. Among those invited were Lieut. Col. and Mrs. H. C. Fisher, Major and Mrs. F. T. Woodbury, Capt. and Mrs. Pinkston, Capt. and Mrs. R. W. Kerr, Capt. W. S. Shields and Miss Shields. Lieut. and Mrs. Walter S. Drysdale entertained at dinner last Saturday for Lieut. and Mrs. H. L. King and Mrs. King's parents, from Zanesville, Ohio; Lieut. and Mrs. M. A. Elser and Lieutenant Elser's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Elser.

Lieut. and Mrs. B. N. Rittenhouse gave a bowling party last evening for Col. and Mrs. Dodd's guest, Miss Wilson, of Washington, D.C. Prizes were won by Mrs. Hilden Olin and Lieut. R. G. Caldwell. Among those who enjoyed the evening were Lieut. and Mrs. Caldwell, Capt. and Mrs. Olin, Capt. and Miss Shields, Lieut. and Mrs. King, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Myers, Miss Lillian Beatty and Mr. Lake.

Major B. R. Rittenhouse, of Philadelphia, is the guest of his son, Lieut. B. N. Rittenhouse. Mr. Walter H. Chase, of St. Louis, Mo., was the guest of his brother, Capt. H. S. Brown, last Monday evening.

FORT MEADE.

Fort Meade, S.D., Feb. 23, 1913.

The Ladies' Card Club met Wednesday with Mrs. E. T. Comegys, Mrs. J. M. Graham making highest score and receiving a pretty silver picture frame. Capt. and Mrs. D. H. Gienty were guests of Dr. and Mrs. H. H. Blodgett at dinner Sunday noon. Col. M. F. Waltz spent Friday in Deadwood.

Capt. C. K. La Motte has been appointed regimental commissary of the 19th Infantry, and Lieut. F. H. Baird has been made adjutant of the 3d Battalion.

The officers and ladies of the post met at the club this week and organized a Dramatic Club. Lieut. F. B. Edwards is the moving spirit in this work. Capt. and Mrs. F. G. Lawton were in Deadwood Saturday. A surprise party was given at the home of Col. and Mrs. J. T. Clarke last Thursday, in honor of Lieutenant Delamater's birthday. Present: Mrs. Lewis, Miss Snively, Miss Clarke, Miss Rose Clarke, Captains Bradford and Oliver, Lieutenants Gerow, Taubee, Haislip and Delamater.

At noon Saturday telegraphic orders were received from Chicago directing the 3d Battalion and regimental headquarters of the 19th Infantry to proceed to the brigade concentration at Galveston. Preliminary instructions had been received several days before, and the troops were ready promptly for movement, the only delay being occasioned by the railroads. The Infantry expect to leave to-day.

Capt. L. W. Oliver entertained the young people of the post on Friday evening by taking them to the moving pictures and to a wrestling match in the post hall. A basketball game, Troop K vs. Sturgis, was played in the post gymnasium Thursday evening, Sturgis winning 34 to 6.

Capt. and Mrs. W. P. Moffet entertained Rev. and Mrs. C. D. Erskine and son, Harlan, of Sturgis, at dinner Saturday. Capt. F. H. Baird and Mrs. J. H. Laubach are on the sick list.

The first band concert of the season was enjoyed by the garrison Monday afternoon. We had a delightful snowstorm the following day, since which we again indulge in coasting and skating and the more wintry sports.

Mrs. M. F. Waltz gave an informal tea Monday, after the band concert, for Mesdames La Motte, Moffet, Baird, Fleming, Maize and Ashburn. Miss Elaine Moffet poured.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

ANDERSON.—Born on Wednesday, Feb. 12, 1913, at Ancon Hospital, Canal Zone, Panama, to the wife of Norman C. Anderson, a daughter.

BINGHAM.—Born at Fort Totten, N.Y., Feb. 13, 1913, to Capt. C. E. Bingham, Coast Art., U.S.A., and Mrs. Bingham, a son.

FITCH.—Born to Lieut. and Mrs. F. E. Fitch, U.S.R.C.S., on Feb. 18, 1913, a son, Francis Ellery Fitch, jr., at Tompkinsville, N.Y.

KLEMAN.—Born at Cologne, Germany, Feb. 1, 1913, to the wife of Lieut. Comdr. J. V. Klemann, U.S.N., a son, James Miller.

LEONARD.—Born at Fort Snelling, Minn., to Lieut. and Mrs. Charles F. Leonard, 28th U.S. Inf., a son, Charles F., Feb. 23, 1913.

MacARTHUR.—Born at Washington, D.C., Feb. 20, 1913, to the wife of Lieut. Comdr. Arthur MacArthur, U.S.N., a daughter, Mary Elizabeth Sargent MacArthur.

MacMILLAN.—Born at West Point, N.Y., Feb. 22, 1913, a daughter, Katharine Louise MacMillan, to the wife of Lieut. W. T. MacMillan, 23d U.S. Inf., granddaughter of Lieut. Col. E. F. Ladd, A.G.D., U.S.A.

RICE.—Born at West Point, N.Y., Feb. 23, 1913, to the wife of Lieut. Charles H. Rice, 6th Inf., a son.

MARRIED.

McCRONE.—WARD.—At Annapolis, Md., Feb. 18, 1913, Lieut. William C. McCrone, U.S.M.C., and Miss Elizabeth Pearl Ward.

PIERCE.—SMALL.—At the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 18, 1913, Miss Barbara Small, daughter of Mr. H. J. Small, of San Francisco, and Lieut. Junnius Pierce, U.S.C.A.C.

DIED.

ALLISON.—Died at Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 22, 1913, Mrs. A. M. Allison, mother of Capt. F. P. Holcomb, 10th U.S. Cav.

ANDERSON.—Died Feb. 13, 1913, at Ancon Hospital, Canal Zone, Panama, Mary E. Anderson, beloved wife of Norman C. Anderson, and only daughter of Sergt. 1st Class I. C. Clarke, U.S.A., retired.

BISCOE.—Died at Washington, D.C., Feb. 20, 1913, Pay Insp. Harry E. Biscoe, U.S.N.

COFFIN.—Died on Saturday, Feb. 22, at 7 a.m., Boston, Mass., Josephine M. Steever Coffin, beloved wife of J. Coolidge Coffin, and sister of Mrs. Carpenter, widow of the late Capt. Lewis Carpenter, 9th U.S. Inf.

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ELLIS.—Died at Fort Niagara, N.Y., Feb. 17, 1913, Edward Lauderdale Ellis, beloved son of Major Wilmot E. Ellis and Seddie Lauderdale Ellis, in his twenty-second year.

HARRIS.—Died at Boston, Mass., Feb. 25, 1913, Francis L. Harris, formerly an acting ensign in the Navy, Civil War.

HAUSEISEN.—Died at San Antonio, Texas, Feb. 20, 1913, Mary C. Hauseisen, mother of the wife of Lieut. Anton H. Schroeter, 1st Cav., U.S.A.

HURD.—Died at Watkins, N.Y., Feb. 16, 1913, Judge Oliver P. Hurd, father of Mrs. Reynolds, wife of Major Charles R. Reynolds, Med. Corps, U.S.A.

LA ROCHE.—Died at Fort Moultrie, S.C., Feb. 17, 1913, Georgiana Henri Franck de la Roche, widow of Brig. Gen. C. R. Greenleaf, U.S.A., and mother of Mrs. Henry Page, wife of Major Henry Page, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and of Major Henry S. Greenleaf, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and of George R. Greenleaf, of San José, Cal.

ROMEYN.—Died at Washington, D.C., Feb. 21, 1913, Major Henry Romeyn, U.S.A., retired, father of Capt. Henry Romeyn, 2d U.S. Cav.

RUFF.—Died at Spokane, Wash., Feb. 19, 1913, Mrs. Alfred L. Ruff, sister of Paym. Ray Spear, U.S.N.

THOMAS.—Died in St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 19, 1913, in her ninety-first year, Susan Willson Thomas, widow of William G. Thomas, and mother of Charles H. Thomas, of Interlaken, N.Y., William G. Thomas and Mrs. Stephen W. Groesbeck, widow of Brig. Gen. S. W. Groesbeck, U.S.A. Funeral services were at 232 North Newstead avenue, St. Louis. Interment at Norwalk, Conn.

WILLIAMS.—Died suddenly in Washington, D.C., on Feb. 25, 1913, in her eighty-fourth year, Mrs. Louisa Williams, mother of Mrs. Winterhalter, wife of Capt. A. G. Winterhalter, U.S.N.

ZOLLARS.—Died at Fort McKinley, Me., Feb. 20, 1913, Sarah W. Zollars, widow of Thomas J. Zollars, late captain, 4th Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, and mother of Capt. C. O. Zollars, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A.

NATIONAL GUARD NEWS.

9TH N.Y.—COL. WILLIAM F. MORRIS.

An excellent showing was made by the 9th Coast Artillery, N.G.N.Y., in a review, regimental drill and evening parade in the armory on the night of Feb. 27 by Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan. It was the General's first review of the 9th and he was pleased to witness a display of such merit and to learn that the men were kept so well in hand by Col. W. F. Morris. General O'Ryan is a keen observer, and at the conclusion of the military exercises complimented Colonel Morris on the commendable discipline he had observed and the excellence of the display. The General's staff consisted of Lieut. Col. F. W. Ward, N. B. Thurston, H. S. Sternberger, A. F. Townsend, Capt. Edward Olmsted, Capt. J. Green, of his staff, and Lieut. Col. W. H. Sage, 30th U.S. Inf.

The regiment paraded twelve commands of sixteen files, under command of Colonel Morris, the battalion commanders being Majors J. D. Walton, L. M. Thierly and Mills Miller. At the conclusion of evening parade Brig. Col. S. E. Japha, retired, who served over twenty-five years in the regiment, was surprised by being presented with an engrossed set of resolutions by the officers of his old command, which attested his long and faithful service, and the regrets of the command at his retirement. General O'Ryan made the formal presentation, and Colonel Japha made a suitable response.

Among the special guests present were Brig. Gen. E. F. Austin, chief of Coast Artillery; Commo. R. P. Forshaw, Comdr. R. Raynor, Naval Militia; Major G. H. Kemp, 13th Regt.; Major Paul Loeser, 8th Regt.; Capt. M. G. Stockbridge and Capt. W. J. Dawkins, 47th Regt.; Major R. L. Foster, 12th Regt.; Capt. T. J. Moynahan and Lieut. J. P. Askin, 69th Regt. The reviewing officer and his staff and special guests were entertained by Colonel Morris and officers at a collation, and there was dancing for members and guests. Despite the rainy night there was a very large attendance.

Second Lieut. George W. Mullen, of Co. L, 69th N.Y., recently elected, has passed the examining board, with a very creditable percentage. He is one of the youngest officers in the Guard.

The recent dinner of the Commanding Officers' Association, N.G. and N.M., of New York, at the armory of the 7th Regiment was a great success, and the dinner and informal remarks made the session quite a lengthy but interesting one. The CO. present included Major Gen. J. F. O'Ryan, Brig. Gen. John G. Eddy, Col. D. Appleton, 7th Inf.; T. W. Huston, 12th; F. H. Norton, 23d, and L. D. Conley, 69th; Col. W. B. Hotchkiss, 2d Engrs.; N. B. Thurston, 1st F.A.; George A. Wingate, 2d F.A.; O. B. Bridgman, 1st Cav.; C. I. De Bevoise, 2d Cav.; Capt. W. L. Hallahan, 1st Sig. Corps; G. E. Schenk, 2d Sig. Corps; Commodore Jacob W. Miller and Robert P. Forshaw, and Commanders Raynor and Martin, Naval Militia. Among the special guests were Brig. Gen. A. L. Mills, U.S.A.; Lieut. Col. W. H. Sage, 30th U.S. Inf.; Capt. R. E. Walton, U.S.A., retired; W. D. A. Anderson, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A.; L. C. Andrews, U.S. Cav., and D. H. Biddle, 6th U.S. Cav. Among those who made interesting remarks were Generals O'Ryan and Mills, Colonel Appleton, Lieutenant Colonel Sage and Colonel Thurston.

It is now expected that the 22d Engineers, N.Y., will enter its new armory on Washington Heights on April 19, and that the lighting arrangements will be completed by that time. The annual ball of the non-coms., which was to have been held on March 24, has been postponed until April 24. In speaking of the work of the Engineers in Connecticut last summer, General Bliss in his report says: "These troops are very keen about their work, and it will not take long to make of them most efficient auxiliaries."

The band of the 69th N.Y., under Chief Musician Bayne, which will take part in the inaugural parade at Washington, D.C., March 4 at the head of the Tammany Society, will consist of 100 pieces, and will, it is said, be the largest band in the parade.

Recent appointments in the 8th Coast Artillery, N.Y., by Brig. Gen. Elmore F. Austin, chief of Coast Artillery, include 1st Lieut. G. B. Hartley and 2d Lieut. J. S. Frazer as captains. Both officers have passed the board.

Capt. Robert S. Allyn, 11th Company of the 13th N.Y., has been appointed regimental adjutant of the 9th N.Y.

Some remarks concerning the review of the 47th N.Y. by Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, N.Y., at the armory, Feb. 26, appear on another page in this issue.

Final arrangements have now been made for the review of the 7th Regiment, N.G.N.Y., on March 10 in honor of the semi-centennial of the Union League Club. President S. W. Fairchild and a staff of twenty-five members of the club will officiate and many prominent citizens will be among the invited guests. Mr. R. W. Colman, of Co. M, who was recently elected second lieutenant and has passed the board, has been presented with a saber by members of the company.

Lieut. C. E. Nixdorf, of Co. M, 12th N.Y., has resigned on

account of business. He joined the regiment in June, 1911.

First Lieut. John P. Hurley, Co. H, 69th Regiment, has resigned on account of business. He joined the regiment on Jan. 3, 1910, as a private.

Battery D, 1st Field Art., N.Y., will be reviewed by Lieut. Col. Frank H. Hines on the night of March 1 in the armory. Co. D, 7th N.Y., Capt. Robert Mazet, will take part in the ceremony. Lieutenant Colonel Hines began his military life as a private in Company D of the 7th, rising to the rank of Q.M. sergeant in that command.

The 1st Squadron, 1st Cav., N.G.N.Y., Major William R. Wright commanding, has been designated as the personal escort to Governor Sulzer during the ceremonies incidental to the inauguration of President Wilson in Washington, March 4. The squadron will leave the city on Sunday evening, March 2, and will depart from Washington for home on Tuesday night, March 4. Troops A, C and F will go as organizations, and a composite troop made up of the volunteers from Troops E and G will constitute the fourth troop of the Squadron. First Lieut. Alfred Wendt, Troop A, has been detailed to command this troop. The squadron will be quartered in Washington at the Lawrence Hotel.

Capt. Herman A. Metz, commissary of the 14th N.Y., now that he will have to take up his duties as a Congressman, has resigned. He first joined the regiment in May, 1905, and has been present at all field service.

There will be a large representation of Massachusetts Militia in the inaugural parade at Washington March 4, the force aggregating some 2,500 officers and men. With the exception of the Field Artillery every branch of the Service will be represented. The troops that have signified their intention of participating are the Coast Artillery Corps, the 8th Infantry, 5th Infantry, 2d Corps of Cadets, Companies H, I and L; 2d Infantry, Companies C, E and G; Naval Brigade, Companies A, D, E and F; 6th Infantry, Company G; 9th Infantry; Troop D, Roxbury Horse Guards; 1st Squadron Cavalry and detachments of the Ambulance, Hospital and Signal Corps. The troops will parade as a provisional brigade, under Col. E. Leroy Sweetser, of the 8th Infantry. Governor Foss, commander-in-chief of the state's forces, will command and march at the head of the column.

Friends of Brig. Gen. McCoskry Butt, N.G.N.Y., will regret to learn that he is seriously ill in St. Luke's Hospital, New York city, with double pneumonia. He was taken to the hospital on Feb. 20, and members of his family who were in Florida were sent for. When General Butt was first taken to the hospital it was believed that his illness would be fatal. He has had several sinking spells since then, but he rallied to such an extent that his physicians express hope for his recovery.

Col. C. H. Hitchcock, 1st Inf., N.G.N.Y., has issued most complete orders governing the movements of the regiment to attend the inaugural parade in Washington, D.C., March 4. As the twelve companies of this regiment are located in different towns, the schedule of transportation is worked out with minute detail. It gives the train equipment, time of leaving and arrival at different towns, and the completeness of the order should make any confusion impossible.

SECRETARY OF WAR ON N.G.N.Y.

Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, U.S.A., Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs, War Department, in transmitting the reports of the inspection of 1st and 2d Brigades, N.G.N.Y., made by officers of the Army during the Connecticut maneuver campaign, to the Governor, states that the Secretary of War says in general that the reports indicate a comparative state of efficiency in the N.G.N.Y. of which the state may be proud.

"With a view of assisting in a further increase of efficiency," says General Mills, "the Secretary of War desires me to add the following comments and suggestions":

ATTENDANCE.

In the matter of attendance a relatively fair showing only is made, with an average of approximately ninety-two per cent. of the commissioned officers and seventy-one per cent. of the enlisted men of the regiments concerned present.

The bands generally are deficient in both strength and attendance, and in the 12th, 69th, 14th, 23d and 47th Regiments there are practically no enlisted bands at all.

In some instances, notably in the 12th Regiment, the quota of officers was made by attaching officers from other organizations. Where such practice is carried to excess, it cannot fail to react detrimentally both on the officers themselves, and on the organizations to which they are attached.

A vacancy of one company in the 69th Regiment and two in the 47th Regiment are defects in organizations that should be corrected as soon as possible.

DISCIPLINE.

In inviting attention to the inspector's report on the lack of military courtesy in the 69th Regiment, it may be remarked that the condition reported upon is already due to lack of training rather than to the presence of an insubordinate spirit, and it is hoped that the mere reference to this matter will be sufficient to suggest the proper action for its cure.

The lack of system and proper supervision observed in the 12th Regiment is a matter of importance, to which prompt attention should be given.

The report of the inspector on the discipline of the 14th and 23d Regiments is noted with much satisfaction.

But little adverse comment is found in the reports of the inspectors in the connection with staff officers, and in the case of the 7th and 14th Regiments high commendation is given.

ARMS, UNIFORMS AND EQUIPMENT.

The condition of the arms, uniforms and equipment of any military organization is usually an index of its efficiency and discipline, and this fact emphasizes the importance of the reports under this head.

The reports are generally favorable, especially so (except in the 69th Regiments and in a lesser degree in the 12th) in the vital matter of the care of the rifle.

Attention is invited to a deficiency in identification tags, which in active service would be an important article of the uniform, to the improper footwear in use in some organizations, and to the presence of an excess in baggage.

SANITATION AND MESSING.

The exclusive use of civilian cooks is commented upon by one of the inspectors as one of the greatest weaknesses of the regiment reported upon, and the truth of this comment would be speedily recognized in actual war service. In such service, too, would the impracticability of the excess baggage sometimes carried, especially by the officers, be quickly manifest. It would be wise, therefore, to correct these weaknesses in time of peace, so that when the test comes, organizations will not have to change one custom to another, when such change would be difficult to accomplish.

The inspector of the 12th Regiment states that sanitary precautions were not as strongly observed as should have been the case. In the 14th Regiment criticism is made of the condition of the latrines, and in the 47th Regiment, it is noticed that the enlisted men ate in their tents.

GENERAL COMMENTS.

In commenting on the 7th Regiment, the inspector remarks that "companies were too dependent upon regimental headquarters for everything." This is a matter, it is thought, that should be attended to—too much centralization tends to result in lack of initiative on the part of the several units of the command and their personnel, and to develop helplessness when thrown upon their own resources.

The inspector of the 69th Regiment congratulates that organization on the physique and esprit de corps of its personnel, and it is hoped that by continued training, its excellence in this respect will soon be no greater than in any other element of its military character.

While the amount of baggage carried appears to have been excessive generally throughout both brigades, the inspector of the 2d Brigade headquarters makes special com-



Beer Exposed to Light for 5 Minutes Becomes Undrinkable

This is not our statement, but the deliberate opinion of one of the most renowned scientists in the world. Read the entire statement:

"We have tested beers repeatedly, placing the bottles in the direct sunlight, and testing the same after one, two, three and five minutes exposure, found that the beer with three and five minutes exposure became undrinkable on account of the peculiar odor developed. The detrimental effect of light upon beer can be successfully counteracted by the employment of brown or dark colored glass bottles, and such bottles, are therefore, recommendable."—Wahl-Henius Institute of Fermentology.

It is not enough that beer be brewed pure, it must be kept pure.

Many Americans prefer beer in a light bottle. Most brewers follow the course of least resistance.

Light starts decay even in pure beer. Dark glass gives the best protection against light. Schlitz is sold in Brown Bottles to protect its purity from the brewery to your glass.

See that crown or cork is branded "Schlitz."

Schlitz

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ment upon the amount carried therein, and refers to the large details required therein to handle it.

7TH N.Y.—COL. DANIEL APPLETON.

The Army inspector on duty with the 7th N.Y. during the Connecticut maneuver campaign has made some interesting comments on the work of the command, extracts from which are as follows:

"Criticism always cheerfully received. Adjutant Falls and Quartermaster Schuyler, excellent and thoroughly efficient. Latter did work that really pertains to companies. Commissary Myers, excellent and thoroughly efficient. No sickness of any consequence. Sanitation and messing good. Companies too much dependent on regimental headquarters.

"Frequent great delay in issuing of rations owing to failure of latter to arrive on time. About two-thirds of ration should always be carried in haversack except in camp. Failure to do this several times resulted in men going from early morning until late evening with little or nothing to eat. Camp sites selected for regiment too small. Do not think this regiment or any other could be made an efficient war strength regiment in a month.

"Military courtesy very good at all times. No straggling on the march, a remarkably good record. I regard the excellent discipline of this organization as mainly due to the foundation laid by accurate and systematic close order drill. Regiment is well drilled. Combat fair to poor, considerable improvement noted during the maneuvers. Officers and non-commissioned officers instructed as to the theory of the drill book. Very little chance to practice. At the end of period I would class the regiment under combat head, from fair to good. Men cheerful. Excellent march discipline. Camp made and broken with fair degree of speed. Wagons packed very slowly, and not very well, but improved. In camp all spare time used in instruction under supervision of colonel." The mounted detachment under Lieutenant Coy is praised, and Captain Bostwick, O.O., gets a good word.

8TH N.Y.—BRIG. GEN. ELMORE F. AUSTIN.

The annual Washington's Birthday night review of the 8th Coast Artillery, N.Y., was held in the armory Feb. 22, the reviewing officer being Gen. David E. Austen, retired, the former Chief of Coast Artillery. He had as his staff the assistants to the present Chief of Coast Artillery, Brig. Gen. Elmore F. Austin. These included Lieut. Col. W. I. Taylor, Majors T. R. Fleming, W. F. Roberts, W. G. Elliott and Clarence W. Smith.

The regiment was formed in the usual three battalions under command of Gen. E. F. Austin, the battalion commanders being Majors Wilson, Cipollari and Loeser. The companies paraded unequaled. The military ceremonies consisted of review and evening parade, and the regiment made a handsome showing in each. The men were steady, and in the march past on both occasions the companies made a highly creditable showing. At the conclusion of the evening parade, the state decoration for long and faithful service was presented to the following: Brig. Gen. Elmore F. Austin for twenty-five years; Lieut. John Miller, twenty years; Chief Trumpeter W. J. Fallon, fifteen years; 1st Sergt. S. J. McCarthy and Mus. C. C. Campbell, ten years. The veterans' recruiting trophy for securing the greatest number of recruits, was presented to the 29th Company, which secured thirty-four men during the past year.

The Tannenbaum trophy, won in Artillery practice last

summer, when the regiment was on duty in a United States coast fortification, was presented to the 25th Company. General Austen, the reviewing officer, made the formal presentations.

After the military ceremonies there was dancing for members and guests. Among the special guests were Capt. F. M. Gibson, U.S.A.; Capt. J. B. Mitchell, U.S.A.; Major Kemp, 13th N.Y., and Major Walton, 9th N.Y.

2D NAVAL BATTALION, N.Y., AND 2D BATTALION, 13TH N.Y.

For a rare display of ingenuity for practical instruction, as well as for a spectacular historical exhibition, and for finely executed and interesting military ceremonies, the joint review and reproduction of the Monitor-Merrimac battle by the 2d Battalion of Naval Militia, N.Y., and the 2d Battalion, 13th N.Y., held in the armory of the 13th on the night of Feb. 25, stands without a parallel. It was without doubt the greatest event of its kind ever seen in an armory, and held the attention of the immense audience from start to finish.

The event drew a larger crowd than any regimental assembly, and hundreds of guests had to stand, and were glad to even get the chance. People had to be turned away who could not gain admittance. The interior of the drill hall was beautifully decorated, and at the east end of the hall was a large canvas painting of Hampton Roads, Va., stretching across its entire width, while at the west end, in front of the 8-inch gun, was a representation of a part of old Fort Monroe.

After an enjoyable band concert the military ceremonies began with the joint review of the 2d Naval Battalion, Comdr. Kingsley L. Martin, and the 2d Battalion of the 13th Regiment, Major Sydney Grant. This ceremony was under command of Commander Martin, and the reviewing officer was Col. William C. Church, editor of the Army and Navy Journal. The latter was accompanied by a staff composed of Mr. E. V. White, who was assistant engineer on the Merrimac; H. H. Marmaduke, formerly a midshipman on the Merrimac; Dr. Granville N. Weeks, surgeon on the original Monitor when she sank; R. Peterson, who served on the U.S.S. Minnesota, and Franklin Ryder, a gunner on the U.S.S. Congress when she was sunk by the Merrimac.

As the Naval Militiamen, with four divisions of thirty-two files each, and with a four-gun battery, all dressed in white working suits, and the Coast Artillerymen, with four companies of thirty-two files, dressed in dark blue with red trimmings, marched into the drill hall the uniforms presented a pretty and striking contrast. The organizations marched into the drill hall and formed in line of masses for review in splendid shape, the Naval Battalion having the right of line. As the reviewing officer and party were escorted around the lines the audience applauded. In the passage, to the air of "Nancy Lee," the organizations went by in splendid shape. The evening parade, which followed the review, was taken by Major Sydney Grant, of the 13th, and was a splendid ceremony. During the sound off the band played "Dixie," in honor of the Southern members of the reviewing party. In both ceremonies the two organizations made a splendid showing in every detail. The next event was artillery practice with the 8-inch disappearing gun, manned by the 7th Co.; 4-inch rapid fire gun, manned by the 9th Co., and with the 12-inch mortar, manned by the 4th Co. All the targets were hit with the rubber projectiles.

The next feature was the appearance of four miniature bat-

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tleships, each model being about forty feet long, propelled by invisible interior machinery. The ships were painted the regulation lead color, were equipped with turrets, guns, cage masts, funnels, Ardois lights, wireless, stockless anchors, etc., and in fact were remarkable reproductions. They moved over the armory floor perfectly noiselessly, and their hulls being close to the floor no propelling wheels or other contrivance could be seen to mar the effect of seeming reality.

The vessels swung to port or starboard like a real ship, and so ingenious were the steering arrangements that the supposed tide effect on the hull could be seen as they swung in various directions.

The ships were designed and the details worked out by Chief Gunner's Mate Free, and the vessels built under his direction by men on the armory force. The ships fired their guns, maneuvered in column, in line abreast, extended line ahead, in echelon, etc., in absolute precision of distance and interval. In the night maneuvers the drill hall was darkened and the vessels, with night signals flashing and searchlights sending their beams abroad, and with starboard and port lights burning, made a realistic picture. An illustration was also given of a night blockade, three of the vessels running dark, with every light screened. Men on board the miniature ships worked the machinery, guns and signals. It was a wonderful exhibition.

The concluding event was the reproduction of the famous Monitor-Merrimac fight of March 9, 1862. The reproduction of these vessels was done on a scale and with the greatest accuracy, and the ships were marvels for armory maneuvers. They were moved by machinery like those of the model battleships. There was the wicked looking Merrimac, flying the Confederate Stars and Bars, with her long, slanting roof and numerous gun ports, moving along from old Fort Monroe, looking for trouble, when out came the little Monitor, flying the Stars and Stripes, from under the supposed lee of the Minnesota, and disputed the way of the Merrimac. They had a battle royal, maneuvering around each other. The turret of the Monitor revolved as she desired to fire her guns from a particular position, and the broadside and bow guns of the Merrimac kept busy. The Merrimac rammed the Monitor, but without effect, and finally both vessels drew off.

The audience was fairly carried away with the two exhibitions, which were certainly marvels in their way, and an entertainment of such unusual merit is highly creditable to both organizations in every respect.

There was dancing after the fight scene, and the reviewing officers and staff and special guests were entertained in the officers' room, where some interesting remarks were made by Colonel Church, on behalf of the Monitor, and by Captain Marmaduke, of the Merrimac, on that vessel. Major Grant presided, and the other speakers were Mr. White, Doctor Weeks and Commander Martin.

Among the many special guests were Capt. H. S. Kerrick, W. P. Kitts, R. H. Williams, J. W. McKie, J. D. Watson, F. W. Phisterer, and Lieut. R. C. Gray, U.S.A.; Col. W. F. Morris, Col. F. H. Norton, Lieut. Col. F. Wells, C. H. Smith, E. E. Janicky, E. V. Howard, Major T. R. Fleming, Capt. H. S. Rasquin, Major H. C. Wilson, Lieut. Col. J. J. Byrne, and General Frothingham, all N.G.N.Y.; Commo. Robert P. Forsawh, Comdr. A. B. Fry, Comdr. Russell Raynor, and Lieut. T. M. Minton, Naval Militia.

69TH N.Y.—COL. LOUIS D. CONLEY.

In making his report on the work of the 69th N.Y. during the joint maneuvers in Connecticut last year, the officer of the Army on duty with the 69th N.Y. pays an unusual tribute to the Rev. Father James D. Lennon, chaplain of the

regiment. Several other officers also come in for praise. Extracts from the report follow:

"Regiment well instructed in close order drills, but extended order drill very poor. Principles of combat not well understood. Captain Phalen, the regimental adjutant, industrious and painstaking officer. Captain Glynn, regimental commissary, fairly familiar with his duties, preparation of food was good, and supply excellent. Captain Sidman, regimental Q.M., had a thorough knowledge of his duties. Chaplain Lennon, a most excellent officer in every way. His influence for discipline of untold benefit. He would make a splendid soldier as well as chaplain.

"Enlisted men off duty saluted slouchily, or not at all. Slow in assemblies, too much talking in ranks, men not held close enough. Officers awoke promptly at reveille. Conduct of enlisted men off duty most excellent, outside of military courtesy, and latter was due to lack of training. Esprit very good, men have natural soldier instinct.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Brigadier General Clement, commanding the 3d Brigade of Pennsylvania, has issued an order, which should have an important bearing on increasing the efficiency of the brigade. He says:

"All field officers will be expected to give not less than one day per week in actual attendance upon drills of the companies in their respective organizations. Each company in a battalion to be visited not less than once a month. Field officers will keep the regimental commanders promptly advised of conditions as they find them, and the brigade commander should be advised promptly of any matter needing immediate attention.

"Staff officers of regiments are the personal representatives of their commanding officers. As such they must keep in touch with the companies at their home stations, visiting drills not less than twice per month and making immediate report to the commanding officer of the regiment of any matters that should be brought to his attention. They are expected to co-operate with battalion and company commanders in the discharge of the duty thus assigned them. Officers of the Brigade staff will co-operate with the commanding officers of regiments, and are expected to attend drills with frequency. They will report to the proper regimental commanders any matters that come under their notice requiring urgent attention."

FLORIDA.

Adjutant General Foster, of Florida, announces the following program of field exercises for the National Guard of Florida in 1913: Camp of instruction for officers of the line, and camp of instruction for medical officers, at St. Augustine, on the reservation adjoining the state arsenal, May 5 to 10, inclusive. Camp of instruction for rifle practice and state rifle competition, at the state camp grounds, May 26, 27 and 28. Encampment of the 1st and 2d Regiments of Infantry, state camp grounds, June 30 to July 7, inclusive. Try-out for state team, state camp grounds, Aug. 8. Followed by practice of team on range. National matches, Camp Perry, Ohio, Aug. 25.

In conformity with Par. 1564 of the U.S. Army Regulations, as amended, in each company of Infantry of the National Guard of Florida the company musicians, and at least four other enlisted men shall be instructed and practiced in the sending and receiving of messages with the company

signal flags until they become proficient in such signaling. "It is very important," says General Foster, "that this be accomplished well in advance of the commencement of the season for summer field exercises, and the officers making the annual inspection of troops at their home stations will be required to ascertain what progress is being made in each company with the signalling."

Col. William A. MacWilliams, Q.M.C., has been retired with grade of brigadier general, to date Feb. 3, 1913. He commenced his military service as a private in Company A, 5th Regiment Infantry, Maryland N.G., Oct. 1, 1881, and entered the military service of Florida Nov. 18, 1885, as first lieutenant of Company F, 1st Battalion.

CONNECTICUT.

Brig. Gen. George M. Cole, Adjutant General of Connecticut, has issued his biennial report for the two years ending Sept. 30, 1912. It is a well printed and interesting report of some 250 pages, and includes a financial statement, organization, tours of duty, reports, etc., relative to the state forces. The total strength of the National Guard and Naval Militia was 2,986 officers and men. In speaking of the work of the troops in the field during the Connecticut maneuver campaign last summer Col. C. D. Cowles, 5th U.S. Inf., says: "The field training of the organizations was very good, and showed a decided improvement over that which I have noted among National Guard troops in previous maneuvers. The officers and men showed a commendable familiarity with their duties and their zeal, morale and esprit were excellent. Troops were habitually formed up and ready to march promptly at the specified time, and the absence of straggling showed a state of discipline worthy of emulation and praise."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

G.—A military company in parade either alone, or as part of a battalion or regiment, does not salute all colors met on the march with "eyes right." The company salutes the reviewing officer only with "eyes right."

C. J. B. asks: Has any disinterested person (i.e., an officer reading a book) any right to be in a room when and while a summary court-martial is in progress and will such presence make the S.C.M. illegal? Answer: It rests with the court itself whether disinterested persons may be present. Such presence has no bearing upon the case under trial.

C. H. asks: I enlisted March 25, 1907, was discharged March 24, 1910; re-enlisted April 7, 1910; was discharged by purchase Oct. 10, 1911; re-enlisted Oct. 26, 1911. When will I be entitled to increase of pay for third enlistment period? Answer: On re-enlistment within three months after discharge from present enlistment, which expires Oct. 25, 1914.

E. B.—In 1897, the Act of 1885 was in force entitling retired enlisted men to three-fourths of the monthly pay allowed by law to them in the grade they held when retired, with commutation of clothing and rations. The active pay of a sergeant of Infantry in 1897 was, in first five years of service, \$18, 18, 19, 20, 21; for the next five years it was \$23, and an additional one dollar per month for each subsequent period of five years; this would have made your pay from your twenty-sixth to thirtieth year \$27, and you would have retired at \$20.25 and commutation.

X. Y. Z., 1, 2, 3, asks: (1) Have any sergeants, first class, Hospital Corps, been appointed since the first forty-one were appointed? (2) Are other appointments to be made of sergeants, first class, H.C., from the present available list of those sergeants who passed in May, 1912? (3) How many vacancies are there at present for sergeant, first class, Hospital Corps? Answer: (1) One sergeant, first class, has been appointed; five have been recommended for appointment. (2) Yes. (3) No vacancies at present.

J. H. L.—Of the three civilian candidates who took examination for second lieutenant, Corps of Engineers, Sept. 3-11, 1912, one passed. His nomination is now pending before the Senate.

X. Z.—The official records show that the 33d Regiment of Infantry, U.S. Volunteers, left the United States for the Philippine Islands Sept. 30, 1899; arrived in the Philippine Islands Oct. 27, 1899; sailed for the United States on or about March 2, 1901, and arrived at San Francisco, Cal., March 29, 1901.

A. Y.—We have no treaty with Canada as to extradition of deserters from the military or naval service.

T. W. R.—We announced in December last that there were about twenty-five candidates to take examination Jan. 7 for commission in the Marine Corps, and that there were nineteen vacancies to be filled. The results of the examinations have not yet been announced. For advertisements of preparatory schools see our leading editorial page.

P. B. E. asks: Served on board U.S.F.S. New York from April 21, 1898, to April 11, 1899, and took part in the battle of Santiago. Does this service count double for retirement in Infantry? Answer: Yes.

SOLDIER asks: Am I entitled to an increase of pay on my seventh year, having served four years in the U.S. Marine Corps, and re-enlisted in the Coast Artillery Corps? Answer: No change until you have completed your current enlistment and re-enlist within three months, when you will enter third period.

P. J. K.—If you have failed to receive the good conduct medal awarded you, make application to the Bureau of Navigation.

W. S. asks: When will the results of examination for ordnance sergeant, held Feb. 1, 1913, be known? Answer: In a month or six weeks. The papers from the candidates who took the examination in the United States have been received at the War Department, but those from the Philippines and China will not arrive for some time.

C. A. C. asks: Can a quartermaster sergeant (Coast Artillery Corps, N.G.N.Y.) who has passed the examination for "Observer," hold the rating of "Observer"? The examination was passed before being nominated for quartermaster. Answer: Yes. Non-commissioned officers may hold ratings.

SAN DIEGO HARBOR.

San Diego, Cal., Feb. 17, 1913.

The Mexican situation has made things interesting at this port recently, causing the sudden departure of the Colorado and the South Dakota for Southern waters. The collier Justin was busy coaling the cruisers, after clearing for California City, near San Francisco, where another cargo of coal was taken on to bring to the naval coaling station in this harbor. The gunboat Annapolis left for Annapolis, Honduras, to protect American interests in that republic. She left on such short notice that some of the men were left behind, although notices ordering immediate attendance on board ship were read in the various places of amusement about the city. The Denver has been down around Acapulco for a week or more.

The crews of the submarines F-1, F-2 and F-3 are to hold a grand ball at Dreamland pavilion on the evening of Washington's birthday. The F-1 and F-2 have completed their final acceptance trials off Point Loma, showing a speed of fifteen knots.

The revenue cutter Bear is in port, taking occasional cruises along the coast and around the Coronado islands. The revenue cutter McCulloch has returned to San Francisco, after a short stay here. Capt. and Mrs. Arthur T. Balentine and son have left for a cruise around the world. During their absence their home at Front and Kalmia streets will be occupied by Major and Mrs. Charles B. Vogdes and family.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Uriel Sebree, who have been spending several months in Washington and New York, will sail Feb. 27 on the Cunard liner Pannonia for an extended trip abroad, during which they will visit Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, Rome, Florence, Venice, Nice and the principal places of interest in Switzerland, Germany, Holland and England.

Mrs. John McClellan was among the guests at a small

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bridge party given Tuesday afternoon by Mrs. Francis Mead in honor of Miss Flood, of New York. Mr. and Mrs. G. F. P. Day gave a dinner recently in honor of Col. William F. Tucker, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Tucker, now residents of Hood River, Ore.

The crew of the revenue cutter Bear entertained the friends of the warrant officers and others on board ship Saturday, Feb. 8, with dancing and refreshments. The music was furnished by the ship's orchestra. A number of Esquimo dances were introduced by the crew and characteristic titles were given the various numbers on the dance programs, such as "The Mukluk Parade," "The Midnight Sun," "The Nome Stampede," "The Walrus Waddle" and "The Esquimo's Farewell."

Lieut. L. E. Goodier, flying the air scout No. 1, the fastest machine at the Army aviation camp on North Island, on Friday flew a distance of forty miles in thirty-seven minutes at an altitude of 4,500 feet, and thus completed his test for the military pilot's license. Lieutenant McLeary also made a pretty flight, including a glide from 800 feet in the air. Lieutenant Brereton made a twenty-minute flight in good form.

A team of Navy and marine marksmen defeated a team from the San Diego Rifle and Revolver Club in a shoot at the Old Town Range recently by a score of 696 to 691.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., Feb. 20, 1913.

At a pretty dinner last week Capt. and Mrs. Henry T. Mayo entertained in honor of Paymr. and Mrs. Ervin A. McMillan, and for Surg. and Mrs. Henry E. Odell, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. William H. Standley, Comdr. and Mrs. F. A. Traut, Paymr. and Mrs. Cecil S. Baker, Mrs. Eugene Tobey and Mrs. Wing. P. A. Surg. and Mrs. Harry A. Garrison, who are occupying apartments at the Collins, in Vallejo, during the stay of the Maryland at the yard, also gave a dinner in honor of Paymr. and Mrs. McMillan last week.

Mrs. Arthur B. Owens, at a large bridge party last week, had many ladies of the yard and the naval contingent in Vallejo to meet Mrs. Frank M. Bennett. Tea followed the distribution of prizes, which were won by Mesdames Bennett, Richard S. Douglas, William H. Standley, Joseph Fyffe and Merlyn G. Cook. Others present were Mesdames Henry T. Mayo, John M. Ellicott, Charles M. Ray, L. W. T. Waller, Ralph E. Griswold, Howson W. Cole, Jr., Charles H. Lyman, Lloyd S. Shapley, James L. Kauffman, James J. Manning, William L. V. Calhoun, John R. Hornberger, Norman Kirk, Misses Maud Benson and Priscilla Ellicott; also Miss Lois Crosby, of Berkeley. Miss Benson, of Los Angeles, was a last week's guest of Mrs. Owens. Lieut. and Mrs. Sidney Raynor have taken apartments at the Collins, in Vallejo. The Lieutenant has reported for duty at the barracks. Other new arrivals are Lieut. and Mrs. Roy LeC. Stover, who are living at the St. Vincent Hotel, in Vallejo. The Lieutenant has reported for duty in the machinery division.

Mrs. Frank M. Bennett hereafter will be at home to her friends on the first Thursday of every month. The reception of last Thursday was attended by practically everyone on the yard, as well as by many officers from the ships here. Mrs. Arthur B. Owens had as house guests last week Misses Emily Ross Brown, Mayotta Brown and Elena Brown, of Oakland, and chaperoned at a matinee hop and dinner given in their honor aboard the Cleveland by Asst. Paymr. Spencer S. Dickinson. Others in the party were Miss Priscilla Ellicott, Miss Lois Crosby, Lieut. and Mrs. Frank Weaver, Lieut. Richard T. Keiran, Paymr. Emmett H. Tebeau, Civil Engr. Norman Smith, Lieutenant Schofield, Ensign Francis C. March, Asst. Naval Constr. Lee S. Border, and the wardroom officers. On the same night Major Charles S. Hill entertained at a dinner dance aboard the California, and following the dinner aboard the Cleveland hosts and guests joined those aboard the cruiser.

Lieut. John W. Lewis, treated at the naval hospital here, has completely recovered and has been ordered to the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, for inspection duty. Mrs. Henry E. Odell entertained at a pretty Valentine luncheon on Friday for Mesdames Wing, McAlister, Irwin, Cutts, Potts, McLaughlin, Curl, McMillan and Whitson. Saturday a handsome luncheon was given by Mrs. Henry T. Mayo for Mesdames John F. Fleming, Whitmore, Samuel Robinson, John D. MacNair, Harry Garrison, Lindsay Whiteside, Thomas J. J. See and Thomas F. Ruhm, and later Mesdames Howson W. Cole, Jr., Joseph Biello, Henry M. Gleason, Mark St. C. Ellis, Irving Mayfield, Phillips A. Lovering and Henry

E. Odell joined for an afternoon of music. The affair was for the purpose of forming a musical club and hereafter meetings will be held every two weeks, when the program will be contributed by the members.

The little eight-months-old son of Lieut. and Mrs. James J. Manning was christened last Sunday James Joseph Manning, jr. Chaplain J. D. MacNair, of the yard, officiated, and the godparents were Mrs. Frederick K. Perkins, wife of Paymaster Perkins, of Yerba Buena, and Mr. Parks, of San Francisco. Following the christening Lieut. and Mrs. Manning entertained at dinner for Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Gatewood S. Lincoln, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. William H. Standley, Lieut. and Mrs. F. D. Reichmuth, Chaplain and Mrs. MacNair, Mrs. Perkins, Mrs. Myron C. Baker and Mr. Parks. Mrs. Myron C. Baker returned to Vallejo last week, following the departure for Mexico of the Colorado, to which Passed Assistant Surgeon Baker is attached. Mrs. Baker was Miss Nellie McKee, of Vallejo. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Clarence Kempff entertained last week at dinner for a dozen guests. Mrs. Kempff's sister, Miss Brigham, of San Francisco, was their house guest for a few days.

Paymr. and Mrs. Ervin A. McMillan are not to leave Mare Island, the former having been ordered to the Cleveland, in charge of auxiliary accounts and accounts of the yard craft, relieving Asst. Paymr. James P. Helm, who goes to the storekeeper's department. Lieut. and Mrs. Randolph P. Scudder were dinner hosts on Saturday for Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. William H. Standley, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Gatewood S. Lincoln and Comdr. and Mrs. Richard S. Douglas. As follows, when prizes were won by Mrs. Douglas and Lieutenant Commander Lincoln. A dinner was given at the magazine Tuesday by Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Lloyd S. Shapley for Capt. and Mrs. Henry T. Mayo, Mrs. Wing, Pay Insp. and Mrs. Joseph Fyffe, P. A. Surg. and Mrs. Harry Garrison and Mrs. Eugene Tobey.

Capt. and Mrs. John M. Ellicott gave a large reception aboard the Maryland yesterday, in honor of their daughter, Miss Priscilla. In addition to the guests from Mare Island and Vallejo there were many from San Francisco and the bay cities. Lieut. Reed M. Fawell left yesterday for North Head, to inspect the new radio plant.

The California was released from drydock on Monday, the Maryland immediately taking her place. The latter will remain in the cradle for about ten days. Both will be ready for sailing by the middle of next month. The combined bids for the two oil carriers, one of which has already been awarded to this yard for construction, will be forwarded to Washington to-morrow. The keel blocks for the Kanawha, which Mare Island has received notice she is to build, are now being laid, as the space which they have taken up alongside the building ways is needed for the gunboats Palos and Monocacy, the keels of which will be laid the first of April, by which time all material will have arrived.

PRESIDIO OF MONTEREY.

Presidio of Monterey, Cal., Feb. 18, 1913.

Between the rumored arrival of a squadron of Cavalry and preparations for a Valentine's cotillion, the garrison has been kept exceedingly busy for ten days. Before the departure of the School of Musketry, Col. and Mrs. Miller, with Miss Ruth Miller, spent a few days with Col. and Mrs. Bowen. The evening of Feb. 1 Col. and Mrs. Bowen entertained two tables of bridge for them, the prizes being won by Mrs. Miller and Captain Wright. Colonels Bowen and Miller were lieutenants together in "the old 5th" and the parting was keenly felt.

The enthusiasm for swimming has been showing signs of revival and the evening of Feb. 4 a party of eighteen went over, returning to the club for supper; later several of the party went to Assembly Hall, to watch the enlisted men's german, which marked the night before Lent. Mrs. I. A. Smith and Mrs. Doyle entertained at a few tables of bridge the other afternoon for Mesdames Kinnison, Grant, Hill, Naille, Rose, McFeely and Baxter. Capt. and Mrs. McFeely gave a bridge party the evening of Feb. 5 for Major and Mrs. Grant, Capt. and Mrs. Wright, Capt. and Mrs. Kinnison, Lieut. and Mrs. Fuller, Mrs. Baxter, Mrs. Doyle and Colonel Bowen. Captain Wright won the gentlemen's prize, Mrs. Doyle the ladies' and the consolation prize went to Mrs. Grant and Colonel Bowen.

The afternoon of Feb. 6 Mrs. Wright was hostess at five tables of bridge for Mrs. Humphrey. Other guests were Mesdames Baxter, Gillis, McFeely, Kinnison, Fuller, Hoey, I. A. Smith, Doyle, Evans, A. T. Smith, Fuqua, Fletcher, Grant, Soléllac, Boyce, Hathaway, Misses Grant and Bowen. The prize-winners were Mesdames Humphrey, Fuqua, Hathaway, Kinnison and Miss Bowen. Mrs. Bowen presided at the tea table later.

The post people were given a great treat the evening of Feb. 8, when the moving pictures of the International Speedway races at Indianapolis were shown at Assembly Hall. Mr. Jeffkins, mechanic with De Palma, explained them, which made them all the more realistic. Lieut. and Mrs. Hoop spent the last week-end in San Francisco, on a shopping and theater trip. Mrs. Lewis has returned from a trip to the city and has visited her sister, Mrs. Harris, and her niece, Miss Kildorff. The afternoon of Feb. 13 she entertained at bridge for them, having as her guests Mesdames Warner, Fonda, A. T. Smith, Humphrey, Fuqua, Evans, Gracena, and Misses Jacks, Ames, Warner, Forbis, Grant and Bowen. Mrs. Warner, Mrs. A. T. Smith, Misses Warner and Bowen carried off the dainty prizes. The evening of the same day Capt. and Mrs. A. T. Smith had a few tables of bridge for Mrs. Harris and Miss Kildorff, other guests being Major and Mrs. Lewis, Lieut. and Mrs. Gillis, Mr. and Mrs. Fonda, Mrs. Fuqua, Mrs. Evans, Miss Grant and Bowen, Major Hall, Captain Clinton and Lieutenants Keck and Gillem. Lieut. and Mrs. Gillis, Miss Kildorff and Captain Clinton captured the prizes.

Friday evening, Feb. 14, the regiment gave a lovely cotillion at the club. For a week the ladies had been meeting at each other's houses to make favors, but the evening's success fully repaid them for all the work. The walls of the hall were strung with red hearts in a lattice work of green and the windows were outlined in a frame of huckleberry. Near the door where the supper was served, at the far end of the room were the favor tables, presided over by Mesdames Grant, McFeely, Baxter, Everitt, Hill, Lewis, Fuqua, Naille and Taylor. Twenty-five couples danced the cotillion, which was led by Lieutenant Gillem with Miss Bowen, and the last figure was the Maypole, with red, white and blue streamers. Mrs. Wickham, assisted by Mrs. McFeely, was at the supper table, which was a large red heart with shaded candles, and afterward the dancing continued until one. Miss Bowen was hostess before the cotillion, at dinner, for Capt. and Mrs. Humphrey, Misses Mary and Dorothy Grant, and Lieutenants Hooper, Phelps, Vestal, Gillem and Boyd.

Mrs. Gracena returned from La Jolla last week, after a short visit with her sister. Col. and Mrs. Bowen returned Saturday from a trip to San Francisco, where they went to see Sarah Bernhardt. During their absence Miss Grant was the guest of Miss Bowen. Mr. Bruce Grant spent several days with his family last week, remaining for the cotillion. Chaplain and Mrs. Webb have visiting them Mrs. Sharpe, of the 8th Infantry, who has just returned from the Philippines.

Lieut. and Mrs. Gillis gave a hilarious "salmagundi" Feb. 15, when all sorts of youthful games were indulged in. There was a hat trimming contest for the officers, where Lieutenant Gillem proved his superiority over Captain Fuqua, and a cigarette contest for the ladies, where the prize was awarded to Mrs. Bonesteel for quantity, not quality. Miss Dorothy Grant was high lady of the evening, Lieutenant Hoop leading the officers; afterward one and all helped themselves to supper from the dining room, which had been turned into a cafeteria for the evening. Present: Lieut. and Mrs. Hoop, Lieut. and Mrs. Bonesteel, Lieut. and Mrs. Gracena, Lieut. and Mrs. Fletcher, Misses Mary and Dorothy Grant, Hall and Bowen, Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Evans, Captain Fuqua, and Lieutenants Hooper, Phelps, Vestal, Gillem and Boyd.

Major and Mrs. Grant gave a jolly bridge party Feb. 11, the winners from each table shaking dice for the prizes, which were won by Mrs. McFeely and Lieut. I. A. Smith. Their guests were Capt. and Mrs. Humphrey, Capt. and Mrs. McFeely, Capt. and Mrs. Wright, Capt. and Mrs. Kinnison, Lieut. and Mrs. I. A. Smith, Lieut. and Mrs. Gillis, Lieut. and Mrs. Fletcher, Lieut. and Mrs. Fuller, Mesdames A. T.

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Smith, Doyle, Baxter, Evans, Captains Fuqua and Clinton and Lieutenant Keck. Capt. and Mrs. Hathaway gave an informal supper Sunday for Capt. and Mrs. Fuqua and Capt. and Mrs. Wright. Lieutenant Colonel Noble left Monday for his new station in San Francisco. An evening or two before his departure he gave a little farewell and promotion dinner at the club for a few of his friends in the post.

The morning of Feb. 17, to the cheering strains of a march, the 3d Squadron of the 1st Cavalry was escorted into the post by the band. They are stationed on the hill in the quarters and barracks left vacant by the School of Musketry. Lieutenant Bonesteel had to move, and has taken Lieutenant Rivet's house. The Rivets have moved into Lieutenant Everts's quarters, and Mr. Everts, with his mother and aunt, expects to take a cottage in Monterey. Lieutenant Walker is contemplating taking a cottage in Pacific Grove. The officers who arrived with the squadron and the quarters they have taken are as follows: Major J. B. Hughes, No. 87; Capt. and Mrs. W. M. Whitman, No. 83; Capt. and Mrs. C. V. H. Moseley, No. 86; Capt. J. E. Gaugot, No. 84; 1st Lieut. John Symington, No. 89; 1st Lieut. and Mrs. Office, No. 90-A; 1st Lieut. and Mrs. J. M. Wainwright, No. 90-B; 2d Lieut. J. F. Wall, No. 84; Dr. and Mrs. Pick, No. 87.

PUGET SOUND.

Puget Sound Navy Yard, Wash., Feb. 15, 1913.

In honor of her guest, Mrs. Harris, of Annapolis, Md., Mrs. Randolph Berkeley entertained Wednesday evening at a bridge party of ten tables. The players were Rear Admiral and Mrs. V. L. Cottman, Capt. and Mrs. Robertson, Col. and Mrs. C. A. Doyen, Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. I. I. Yates, Mr. and Mrs. Forbes, Lieut. and Mrs. E. D. Almy, Lieut. and Mrs. H. W. McCormack, Lieut. and Mrs. R. E. Cassidy, Lieut. and Mrs. Milo Draemel, Paymr. and Mrs. W. R. Van Buren, Capt. and Mrs. C. J. Lang, Capt. and Mrs. Hilary Williams, Mrs. Shearer, Mrs. H. Brown, Dr. and Mrs. Shepard, Dr. Hale, Paymr. and Mrs. George Brown, Jr., Lieutenant Bryant, Lieutenant Taffinder, Major Moses, Paymr. and Mrs. R. Nicholson, Lieut. Comdr. H. N. Jensen, Dr. and Mrs. F. C. Cook, Paymr. and Mrs. E. R. Tricou, Major and Mrs. Randolph Berkeley, Lieut. E. E. Scranton and Mrs. Harris, the honor guest. Brown linen covers for bridge tables, hand embroidered, were given as prizes to Admiral Cottman, Lieut. and Mrs. Draemel, Paymr. and Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Hilary Williams, Captain Lang, Mrs. Tricou, Major Moses and Mrs. McCormack. At intervals during the games refreshments were served. Mrs. Harris and Mrs. Williams presiding at the punch bowls.

Mrs. Hilary Williams gave a pretty little bridge luncheon at her home in Bremerton Friday in honor of Mrs. Berkeley's guest, Mrs. Harris, complimentary to whom Mrs. Doyen and Mrs. Forbes gave a bridge party at the home of Mrs. Doyen Thursday.

Lieut. E. E. Scranton and Ensign Logan gave a card party on board the U.S.S. Oregon Friday evening. The players were Major and Mrs. Berkeley, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. H. Brown, Miss Pratt, of Seattle, Dr. and Mrs. Shepard, Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. Waldo Druley, Asst. Civil Engr. and Mrs. Ralph Warfield, Paymr. and Mrs. E. R. Tricou, Miss Doyen, Lieut. and Mrs. McCormack, Miss Nancy Belle Schmeltz, Ensigns Lando, Miller and Logan.

Ensigns Kellar and Miller entertained at dinner on the U.S.S. New Orleans, Friday, for Paymr. and Mrs. W. R. Van Buren, Miss Schmeltz and Dr. Hale, complimentary to Lieut. and Mrs. J. H. Klein, who recently returned from their wedding trip. Mrs. A. H. Robertson gave a dinner and dance last Saturday for Miss Doyen, Lieut. Jason Austin, of Fort Worden, Lieut. and Mrs. Cassidy, Lieutenant Perkins, Major Moses and Lieutenant Bryant. After dinner the following cases in for dancing: Mrs. H. Brown, Miss Benson, Lieut. and Mrs. Gross, Mrs. McCormack, Lieut. and Mrs. Almy, Miss Schmeltz, Mrs. Donavin, Ensign Herron, Ensign Schelling, Ensigns Miller and Kellar. Mrs. Donavin, wife of Ensign K. H. Donavin, returned last week from a visit with relatives at Coronado, Cal.

A matinee party, including Lieut. and Mrs. Gross, Mrs. Brown, Miss Schmeltz, Lieutenant Taffinder, Lieut. E. E. Scranton, Dr. Castro, Ensigns Logan and Miller attended the play "Excuse Me" at the Moore Theater, Seattle, Wednesday.

Mrs. A. H. Stibolt, of Los Angeles, Cal., is a guest of her sister, Mrs. Z. E. Briggs. Mrs. W. R. Van Buren entertained at three tables of bridge last Thursday. Lieut. Jason Austin, U.S.A., of Fort Worden, was a guest at the home of Col. and Mrs. C. A. Doyen, during the week. Lieut. Milo F. Draemel, U.S.N., is the new aid to Rear Admiral V. L. Cottman, commandant of the yard. Mr. Bainbridge Reynolds, son of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Alfred Reynolds, is sick with measles at the home of his parents.

Mrs. Larimer and little Polly, wife and daughter of Lieut. Comdr. E. B. Larimer, of the Nebraska, were guests of yard friends during the week. Mrs. Larimer as Miss Mary Burwell was married to Lieutenant Larimer at this yard about six years ago, and it is also the birthplace of their little daughter.

Paymr. H. H. Alkire, ordered detached from the St. Louis for duty in the accounting office, it is understood will later relieve Paymaster Mel as head of the accounting office. Paymaster Zivnaska, recently returned from Samoa, will relieve Paymaster Alkire on the St. Louis.

In the dense fog of Monday morning, Feb. 10, the Navy tug Fortune rammed the gunboat Vicksburg, cutting a hole in her port side, twelve feet long and about ten inches wide. About a foot of the hole was below the water line and twelve feet of water was soon in the hold. Collision mats were placed over the hole and the crew, standing waist deep in the water, baled a large part of the water out. The vessel was towed to the ordnance wharf and her stores moved to give

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the ship a list. The Vicksburg was later put in drydock. The damage to the Vicksburg is estimated at \$1,100. Btsn. John Poulson was in charge of the Fortune and Lieut. W. J. Moses in temporary command of the Vicksburg at the time of the accident.

FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., Feb. 22, 1913.

Mrs. Aristides Moreno was hostess Thursday afternoon for the Auction Bridge Club. Capt. Lorenzo D. Gasser left Thursday for Galveston, Texas. Capt. and Mrs. Henry E. Eames arrived during the week and were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Charles W. Weeks until Thursday, when they moved into quarters 16.

Lieut. and Mrs. Aristides Moreno entertained Friday at a hop supper, in compliment to their sister, Miss Polly Field, of Porto Rico. There were forty guests. Major and Mrs. James R. Lindsay gave a luncheon Monday, in compliment to Capt. and Mrs. Edwin J. Nowlen and daughter, Virginia, recent arrivals, who have taken quarters 13, in the Infantry garrison. Capt. and Mrs. Harry L. Cooper entertained Sunday at dinner for Mrs. Edmonds, of Louisville, Ky., Major and Mrs. James R. Lindsay and Lieut. Alex M. Hall.

Lieut. and Mrs. Charles C. Bankhead entertained Tuesday at dinner. Mrs. J. Millard Little on Monday entertained the Sewing Club at a Valentine tea, when the rooms were decorated with hearts, Cupids and red tulips. The hostess was assisted by Mrs. Aristides Moreno, Mrs. Charles C. Bankhead, Miss Polly Field and Miss Blanche Vogdes. Mrs. William J. Lutz entertained Wednesday with an Orpheum party in Minneapolis, followed by tea at the Radison, for Mrs. M. N. Borden, Miss Blanche Vogdes, Mrs. Stanley L. James, Mrs. Edward S. Hayes, of this garrison, and Mrs. Nyman, of Minneapolis.

Lieut. and Mrs. George C. Marshall, jr., arrived Friday from Arkansas and spent the week-end with Capt. and Mrs. J. Millard Little, moving Monday to the Cavalry garrison. Miss Polly Field, guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Aristides Moreno, leaves Monday for Baltimore and Washington, where she will spend two months with friends and relatives before returning to her home in Porto Rico. The officers of the garrison were hosts Friday night at an informal hop in the post gymnasium.

Among those arriving Friday with the 4th Infantry from Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., and taking quarters in the Cavalry garrison are Lieut. Col. Elmore F. Taggart, Capt. and Mrs. Charles H. Danforth, Capt. and Mrs. Franklin S. Leisenring, Lieut. and Mrs. George C. Marshall, jr., Lieut. and Mrs. Frederick W. Manley, Lieut. and Mrs. Robert B. Hewitt, Capt. and Mrs. J. Millard Little, Infantry garrison, entertained Sunday at dinner for Lieut. Jacob W. S. Wuest, a recent arrival at the garrison.

FORT MACKENZIE.

Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., Feb. 21, 1913.

Lieut. and Mrs. Blackford return to-day from a long leave spent in the East. Lieut. and Mrs. Olson are back after a leave enjoyed at Holly Springs, Miss.; Chicago, Fort Leavenworth, and Jefferson Barracks, Mo. At Fort Leavenworth they were guests of Captain Allison and Lieutenant Patterson, 7th Inf., late of 18th. Capt. E. H. Andres, recently resigned to 18th, and Mrs. Andres have returned from Grand Haven, Mich., and Chicago. This week Captain Andres was called to his home on account of illness and left for Grand Haven at once. Little Ed Andres is as happy as ever.

The garrison school examination in hippology was passed by all students, high averages being the rule.

Last Saturday the Hop Association gave a reception and dance in honor of Miss Field, soon to leave us. In the receiving line were Lieut. and Mrs. Griswold, Major and Mrs. Lacey, Miss Field, Lieutenant Hayes, Capt. and Mrs. Grote. After the dance Mrs. Grote entertained a few intimate friends. Capt. O. E. Hunt gave an interesting lecture last week to the officers of the post-graduate class, his theme being "The Balkan War." He has just returned from a trip through Europe. Mrs. Hunt and the family will join here in May.

Colonel Davis has as guests Captain Peyton and Lieutenant Bartlett. Mrs. Bartlett is expected soon. On the 19th Capt. and Mrs. Grote entertained informally at bridge for Capt. and Mrs. Bryan, Lieut. and Mrs. Duke, Mrs. Griswold, Lieutenant

Hayes, Miss Field, Lieut. and Mrs. Olson and Lieutenant Bartlett. Supper was served at midnight.

Last night Lieutenants Hayes, Purdon and Arnold gave a skiing party, the snow being plentiful and the weather quite cold. The full moon was shining and the merry guests had a jolly time. Present: Colonel Davis, Major and Mrs. Lacey, Miss Lacey, the Misses White, Capt. and Mrs. Grote, Miss Field, Lieut. and Mrs. Duke, Lieut. and Mrs. Olson, Captain Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. Dixon, Lieutenants Denson and Sullivan. Later in the evening the hosts entertained the party with a Dutch supper in the bachelor quarters.

Mrs. W. E. Annin, of Washington, is the guest of his cousin, Captain Sheldon, for a few days, en route to Colorado, where he will continue special work in surveying preparatory to entering Princeton. His father was a Washington newspaper man and, at one time, president of the Gridiron Club in that city. Captain Peyton, Lieutenants Pearce, Lonergan and Ford have moved into the old hospital, recently fitted up as bachelor quarters. Chaplain and Mrs. Axton left yesterday for Salt Lake City, on leave.

Lieut. and Mrs. Magruder are anticipating a return to Mackenzie in May. They say this post is the best in the United States. Some of us may possibly agree with the statement. Lieutenant Pike seems anxious to join the invading forces (if they materialize) and arrange at once an exchange with someone in the 18th. But we are all satisfied to remain, for the present.

Co. L give this evening one of their famous smokers. An attendance of 350 is expected. The committees deserve credit for their difficult and successful work. Professor Hepburn is instructing many men in the various early and late dances and doing good work.

THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 20, 1913.

Col. and Mrs. Frederick Marsh entertained at dinner Friday for Col. and Mrs. E. H. Rees. After dinner the party went to the violin concert by Mischa Elman at the Scottish Rite Hall. Col. and Mrs. Marsh leave Thursday evening for their new station in the East, going by way of Washington, D.C., to see their son, who is at the Columbia Preparatory School. Many attractive affairs have been given as farewells to them.

Miss Dorothy Keleher, whose engagement to Lieut. Carroll Armstrong Bagby, 16th Inf., was recently announced, was the guest of honor Friday at a luncheon for fourteen. The wedding has been set for June 13. On Saturday Col. and Mrs. T. H. Rees gave a boating party on board the General Alexander. In the party were Major and Mrs. J. L. Knowlton, Major and Mrs. J. C. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Draper, Mrs. Young, Misses Dorothy and Helen Rees, and Lieuts. George I. Thatcher, J. H. Johnson and R. V. Cramer. On the same day Miss Marguerite Van Vliet gave a party on the launch Alcatraz for Misses Ann Holt, Dorothy Forsythe, Margaret Center, Helen Murphy, Margaret Garnett and several others.

Capt. and Mrs. Sheen, at Fort Miley, gave a delightful chafing-dish supper Sunday, when Mrs. Nones served, and the guests included Captain Nones, Mr. and Miss Mitchell, Capt. and Mrs. Richardson, Major and Mrs. Sample, Miss Stockdale, Mrs. Richardson, senior, and Lieutenants Faymonville and Cook. Mrs. White gave a bridge-luncheon Monday for Mrs. Patten. At the five tables bridge prizes were won by Mesdames Bennett, von Schrader, Rees, Hampton, and Roger Brooke. A delicious buffet luncheon was served, the hostess being assisted by Mrs. Rees and Miss White. The Girls' Bridge Club met Monday with Miss Ruth Brooks. Playing were Misses Olive and Alice Gray, Sarita and Marguerite Van Vliet, Dorothy Rees, Dorothy Bevens, Dorothy Keleher and Alice Grierison. Lieutenants Peake, Carberry, Rogers, Fooks, Drollinger, Bagby, Bowen, Bridges and Johnson came in for tea.

Major Alonzo Gray, ordered to San Antonio as inspector general, Southern Department, will proceed to his new station as soon as he has sufficiently recovered from his recent operation for appendicitis. Misses Olive and Alice Gray will leave some time before their parents, to visit Miss Maida Lovell, at Fort Clark, Texas. Major J. C. Johnson is being congratulated upon his appointment to Col. John P. Wisner's staff, which necessitates their moving from Fort Scott to Miley. Major John C. Gilmore, jr., will also accompany Colonel Wisner to Fort Miley as a member of his staff.

Lieut. Oliver S. Wood, 16th Inf., will visit Panama before returning to the Presidio. Lieut. C. M. Havercamp, 1st Cav.,

is at the Palace Hotel, from Boise Barracks. He will play with the 1st Cavalry polo team in the coming tournament. Chaplain George Jones, C.A.C., has returned to duty at Fort Winfield Scott from sick leave. Gen. and Mrs. W. W. Robinson, for several months at the Stewart Hotel, left Monday for their home in Seattle.

Mrs. Raymond F. Metcalfe gave two attractive bridge parties; her guests Feb. 18 were Mesdames Gardener, Patten, Richardson, senior, Richardson, junior, Sheep, Frick, Browne, Hampton, Monroe, Ryther, Bias, Normand, Wolfe, Bonny-castle, Chambers, Ratsche, Morris, Nones, and Roger Brooke; and Mesdames Nones, Morris, Frick, Bias and Wolfe were prize-winners; those who played the following day were Miss Moore, Mesdames Mabee, Frick, Hunt, Johnson, Lull, Millikin, Simonds, Cade, Bennett, Waldron, Febiger, Hines, Marrack, Brown, Gray, Freeman, Gregory and Hammond, the last four named winning the prizes.

Mrs. Jane Whittier Botkin and Capt. Lee Sypher will be married the first week in March. It will be a quiet wedding at the home of the bride's father, on Jackson street. Captain Sypher resigned from the Army several years ago to enter business in San Francisco.

Captain Tobin and Miss Virginia Tobin entertained at dinner Wednesday for Mr. and Mrs. John Rothschild, Mr. and Mrs. Gerstle, Col. and Mrs. von Schrader, Lieut. and Mrs. Bodine, Mrs. Zeile and Doctor Sharpe. The Fort Scott Bridge Club met at Capt. and Mrs. Monroe's Wednesday evening. Other members playing were Capt. and Mrs. Geary, Col. and Mrs. Wisner, Major and Mrs. Knowlton, Capt. and Mrs. Waldron, Major and Mrs. Hampton, Capt. and Mrs. Chappelear, Miss Roland, Doctor Hall, Captain Keesling, Captain Platt and Lieutenant Vaughn. Prizes were won by Colonel Wisner, Mrs. Wisner, Mrs. Knowlton, Mrs. Waldron and Mrs. Monroe.

FORT D. A. RUSSELL.

Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., Feb. 22, 1913.

Mrs. George M. Brooke was hostess at bridge and tea on Saturday for Mesdames Lawson, Brewster, Le May, Burt, McBride, Misses Berry, Gould and Hicks. Mrs. Mahlin Ashford gave a bridge tea on Saturday for Mesdames Dyer, Baker, Cole, Clark, Myer, Kemper, French and Brockman. Lieut. and Mrs. John D. Reardon gave a beautiful dinner on Saturday for Major and Mrs. Baker, Capt. and Mrs. Kemper and Lieut. and Mrs. Brockman.

Gen. Clarence R. Edwards has been relieved from command of the post and Col. Alexander B. Dyer is now in command. Col. Lucien G. Berry is in command of the 4th Field Artillery.

On Thursday evening of last week Capt. and Mrs. Daniel F. Craig gave an enjoyable dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Burt, Capt. and Mrs. Lawrence, Capt. and Mrs. Brewster and Captain Bailey. On Saturday Capt. and Mrs. Craig again entertained delightfully with a dinner at which General Edwards was guest of honor, other guests being Major and Mrs. Horn, Miss Young, Captain Newbold, Commander Davis and Mr. Eames, of Mexico, guest of Major Horn. General Edwards was also honor guest at a dinner given on Sunday evening by Capt. and Mrs. Samuel B. Pearson for Major and Mrs. Baker, Capt. and Mrs. Snyder, Lieut. and Mrs. Reardon and Commander Davis.

The new isolation hospital, just completed, will be an adjunct of the regular hospital and is located immediately west of it.

On Monday afternoon at post headquarters the Cheyenne and Fort Russell golf players met to establish a golf club at the post.

General Edwards gave a jolly informal dance at his home on Sunday evening for friends from Cheyenne and Fort Russell. The post was well represented at the Capital Avenue Theater in Cheyenne on Tuesday evening to see David Belasco's production of "The Concert." Mrs. Frank A. Armstrong and her two sons left on Wednesday for Washington, D.C., to remain until Captain Armstrong is permanently located. Captain Armstrong leaves here to join his regiment, the 9th Cavalry, on the Mexican border.

A kensington was given by Mrs. George C. Stull on Wednesday afternoon, when forty-five guests were invited and delicious refreshments were served, Mrs. Baker and Miss Davis serving.

The 11th Infantry Club has been moved from the old building in the Infantry garrison to attractive rooms fitted up in the post headquarters building.

On Tuesday Major and Mrs. Tiemann N. Horn gave a farewell dinner for General Edwards, other guests being Capt. and Mrs. Craig, Mrs. Morris, of Cheyenne, Miss Young, Commander Davis and Mr. Eames, of Mexico.

Major and Mrs. David J. Baker gave a dinner on Thursday in honor of General Edwards and for Capt. and Mrs. Nelson, Major and Mrs. Cole, Capt. and Mrs. Edgar Myer, Mrs. Henry Meyer and Commander Davis. On Friday General Edwards was honor guest at a brilliant luncheon given by Capt. and Mrs. Thomas T. Frissell. Those invited to luncheon with General Edwards were Col. and Mrs. Williams, Major and Mrs. Cole, Major and Mrs. Baker, Capt. and Mrs. Nelson and Commander Davis. The members of the dancing class were out in full force on Friday, and enjoyed a pleasant evening. A reception and dance will be given for General Edwards in the post hall this evening by the officers and ladies of the 11th Infantry.

The concert given by the 11th Infantry band Wednesday evening was attended by a large and enthusiastic audience. The following program was rendered: 1, March, "Caesar's Triumphal," Mitchell; 2, Medley overture, "Harris' Hits No. 5," Clark; 3, Selection, "The Quaker Girl," Monckton; 4, Fantasia, "The Drummer's Escapade," Barnard; 5, Suite Americana, a—"When Malinda Sings," b—"The Watermelon Fête," Thurban; 6, Idyl Echo Song, "The Tyrolean and His Love," Zikoff; 7, Selection, "The Red Widow," Gebest; 8, Descriptive Fantasia, "A Trip to Coney Island," Tobani.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 19, 1913.

Lieut. Col. Charles R. Noyes, chief of staff, returned Feb. 17 from a prolonged trip along the Texas border, in connection with the Fort Clark reservation tuberculosis sanitarium. Lieut. Col. David S. Stanley, Q.M.C., is in the city to-day, on a flying trip from St. Louis, Mo., in reference to buying horses for the Government.

The Central Division was replaced by the Central Department, at the Federal building, Chicago, on Feb. 15 and everybody is delighted because none of the officers on duty here have been ordered away.

Lieut. Col. George A. Zinn, C.E., has left for an inspection trip to Panama, to be absent about a month. Major Charles S. Bromwell, C.E., from Cleveland, is temporarily in charge of the engineering work. Col. Daniel M. Appel, chief surgeon of this department, and Mrs. Daniel M. Appel gave a dinner on Sunday evening at the Chicago Athletic Club. Present: Miss March, Miss McKay and Col. Peyton C. March. Col. Henry P. Kingsbury, I.G., and Mrs. Kingsbury have received word that their daughter, Clara, who is visiting relatives in New York, is confined to the house with measles. Col. Harvey C. Carbaugh, J.A.G. staff, has returned to his duties at the Federal building, from leave in Washington.

Lieut. Col. William W. Johnston, 26th Inf., in command of the 2d Battalion of his regiment, at Fort Brady, Mich., paid these headquarters a fleeting visit Feb. 7, on leave. Major Francis J. Koester, 12th Cav., from Fort Robinson, Neb., en route to Washington, D.C., called at the Federal building. Capt. Edward Davis, 13th Cav., from the Mounted Service School at Fort Riley, on leave, reached Chicago Feb. 13, visited with friends at headquarters and left Feb. 15. Col. John Biddle, C.E., G.S., Washington, D.C., spent Feb. 11 here. Major Edward F. Geddings, M.C., was in Chicago Feb. 14, returning to his station at Fort Snelling.

Capt. Harry E. Comstock, 27th Inf., who has been living temporarily at Lake Forest, left Feb. 18 for a new field of duty in Arkansas. Captain Comstock has been on duty in the Quartermaster Corps. Measles appeared in Captain Comstock's family at Lake Forest, Ill., and the surgeons held



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the Captain in quarantine, only releasing him yesterday, so that he could comply with Army orders. Mrs. Comstock and child will follow Captain Comstock later. Mr. and Mrs. David Burns, of Chicago, parents of the wife of Capt. Benjamin H. Watkins, 2d Inf., are leaving to-night for San Antonio, Texas, the native city of Mr. Burns and his charming wife. The home of Col. and Mrs. Daniel E. McCarthy, at 1426 N. State street, Chicago, is the center of many delightful entertainments.

BOSTON HARBOR.

Winthrop, Mass., Feb. 25, 1913.

Capt. and Mrs. Bunker, of Fort Banks, entertained at a Valentine dinner Feb. 15, in honor of Col. and Mrs. Slaker, Capt. and Mrs. Watson, Mrs. Pope, Lieut. and Mrs. Koenig. Friday afternoon Major and Mrs. Patterson gave a farewell tea for Col. and Mrs. Slaker, others present being Capt. and Mrs. Bunker, Mrs. Pope, Capt. and Mrs. Watson, Capt. and Mrs. Hawes, Captain Kelton, Lieut. and Mrs. Koenig, Mrs. Ross, of Winthrop, Mrs. Frohwitter, Lieutenants Dennis and Perley. Mrs. Frohwitter returned Feb. 15 from a week's visit in New York city.

Capt. and Mrs. Kelton entertained with auction Monday evening for Capt. and Mrs. Watson, Mrs. Patterson, Capt. and Mrs. Hawes, Lieut. and Mrs. Koenig, Mr. and Mrs. Yerxa, of Boston, and Miss Paul, of Winthrop, and Lieutenant Perley.

Wednesday evening Capt. and Mrs. Wheatley, of Fort Andrews, entertained informally with bridge for Lieutenant McKell, others playing being Major and Mrs. McCallan, Major and Mrs. Ekwurzel. Lieutenant McKell arrived last week from West Point, where he has been an instructor for over two years. Mrs. McKell and children will join her husband in a few days.

Tuesday evening the bowling club always meets, and with a great deal of enthusiasm.

Miss Latham, of Providence, R.I., spent the week-end with Lieut. and Mrs. Watts, and in her honor many informal parties were given. The bachelors entertained at dinner Sunday for Lieut. and Mrs. Watts and Miss Latham. Chaplain Kunneke leaves in a few days for his new station, Fort Adams. Captain Hasbrouck joined this station, Fort Andrews, last week. Thursday evening Captain Hasbrouck was the dinner guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Watts.

Major and Mrs. Ekwurzel entertained with one table of auction Friday evening. Lieut. and Mrs. Stockton, of Fort Strong, entertained the bridge club Friday evening. Those playing were Capt. and Mrs. Wilson, Lieut. and Mrs. Sloan, Lieut. and Mrs. Watts, Lieutenants Gatchel, Mahaffey, Garrett, Krupp, Stark and Dr. Donlan. Mrs. Sloan won a lovely handkerchief; Lieutenant Stark a brass ash receiver.

FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Feb. 25, 1913.

Fort Ethan Allen was the scene of great festivity on Feb. 21 and 22, when, in celebration of Washington's Birthday, a bal poudré was given on Friday evening, and on Saturday afternoon a musical ride and exhibition drill. Special invitations had been sent to the officers and ladies of Plattsburg Barracks, but none of that garrison were able to come, because of the recent "war orders" affecting the 5th Infantry. The officers and ladies of the garrison at St. Johns, Quebec, were also specially invited, and four of them responded to the invitations—Capt. Douglass Young, of the Royal Canadian Dragoons, and Mrs. Young; Lieutenant Caldwell, of the Dragoons, and Mr. Bate, of the Princess Louise Royal Dragoon Guards. The hoproom was tastefully trimmed with the colors, troop guidons forming wall decorations, and the regimental standards were displayed to advantage in front of the stage. At one end of the room were portraits of General Washington and Martha Washington, beneath which stood the receiving line, consisting of Colonel Gresham, Mrs. Gaston, Mrs. Byram, Mrs. Fleming and Mrs. Rutherford. Above the orchestra was prominently placed the Union Jack, in compliment to the guests from across the border.

The colonial costumes worn by most of the people present added tremendously to the beautiful effect. Early in the evening a flashlight picture was taken, so that each guest can have a lasting souvenir of a highly enjoyable occasion. The punch table was attractively decorated with red, white and blue electric lights and appropriately designed crepe paper. The supper rooms were quite transformed by the addition of crepe paper side curtains and festoons, and the tables were lighted by many candlesticks of glass and brass, each with lighted by many candlesticks of glass and brass, and its pretty shade bearing George Washington's picture, and a fac simile in red of his immortal hatchet. After refreshments Lieutenant Dilworth acted as toastmaster and called for a few speeches, which were applauded, particularly those of Colonel Gresham and Captain Young. Dancing was resumed, and continued until a late hour.

On Saturday afternoon the musical ride and drill given in the riding hall, under the direction of Capt. W. F. H. Godson and Lieut. E. M. Whiting, was pronounced by each member of a delighted audience to be the finest exhibition of the kind ever seen at Fort Ethan Allen. The demand for tickets far exceeded the supply, and as the proceeds are to go to the Army Relief Society, it is to be regretted that the seating capacity of the house could not have been doubled. The musical ride was given by members of the Riding Club, twenty-two officers and ladies, wearing broad yellow scarfs, the ladies with yellow cockades in their hats, and the horses' bridles being decorated in yellow.

Next on the program was a drill of the Machine-gun Platoon, junior, partaken in by Leslie Holcomb as lieutenant, Harry Cavenaugh, "Buster" Phillips, George and Scott Riggs, Clarke Brant, and Page and Corny Holcomb, the last named being the guidon bearer. Their mounts were care-

fully graded in size, the smallest being "Pete," the tiny mule who carried the tripod. Their establishing a picket line, pitching tent, falling in for "taps," hasty breaking camp when "to horse" sounded, and finally the discharging of six shots from their machine-gun were all accomplished with neatness and despatch, and they received enthusiastic applause.

The exhibition of rough riding by Troop H was excellent and much appreciated by the audience. The assault at arms, mounted, between selected men of Troop I and Troop M, was very exciting and closely contested, resulting in a victory for the Reds, the Troop M men. The individual jumping by officers on their own mounts was very good, as was also the jumping by the enlisted men on troop horses, but owing to some defect in the lighting the performance was not so good as was expected. Last on the program was the exhibition drill by Troop G, which was probably as fine a thing of its kind as can be produced, and could not be excelled, we believe, by any organization in this or any other Army.

After the drill was over tea and coffee were served in the hoproom by Mrs. Gaston, Mrs. Holbrook, Mrs. Byram and Mrs. Wilson, assisted by members of the Riding Club. Fully 100 guests were present to enjoy the hospitality of the ladies. Many people from Burlington attended, the University being represented by President and Mrs. Benton, with several of the staff professors and their wives, as well as a number of the Corps of Cadets.

10TH CAVALRY.

FORT HAMILTON.

Fort Hamilton, N.Y.H., Feb. 24, 1913.

President Taft, accompanied by the secretaries of the Army and Navy and thirty chiefs, lifted the first spadeful of earth on Washington's birthday for the National American Indian Memorial at Fort Wadsworth. Attending from Fort Hamilton were Capt. and Mrs. Phisterer, their house guest, Miss Eleanor Williams, Capt. and Mrs. Williams, Miss Williams, Mr. Chester Williams, Capt. and Mrs. Cooper, Capt. and Mrs. Kitts, Capt. and Mrs. McKie and Captain Embick, Capt. F. H. Smith, Lieutenants Bartlett, Gross, Blackmore and Schwabe. The 98th and 84th Companies formed part of the battalion which acted as escort to the President. The Fort Hamilton band played Indian music, written for the occasion by Dr. Irvin J. Morgan. Chief Ghost Bear, a representative of the Crow Creek Sioux, who came from North Dakota, gave a large picture of himself to Capt. and Mrs. Kitts's young daughter, Julia D., who was born in that state. The ladies of Fort Wadsworth provided a buffet lunch at headquarters for their guests from Governors Island and Fort Hamilton.

The Fort Totten Bowling team won two games out of three from Fort Hamilton on Tuesday afternoon. Fort Hamilton won the first game, but lost the second by one pin. The average of the visiting team was 162 in the last game. Fort Totten's scrub team was defeated. The visitors were Captains Steele, Bishop, Fenton and Gardner and Lieutenants Gillespie, Müller, Dodd, Wildrick, Stanton, Baird and Holmes. The dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Embick were Capt. and Mrs. Bishop, Captain Gardner and their house guest, Captain Proctor; those of Capt. and Mrs. Williams were, Capt. and Mrs. Hatch, Lieut. and Mrs. Clarke, Miss Williams and Lieutenant McDill; Capt. and Mrs. Smith had Capt. and Mrs. Fenton; Capt. and Mrs. Cooper had Captain Steele and Lieutenant Dodd; Lieut. and Mrs. Herman had Lieutenant Wildrick; Capt. and Mrs. McKie had as their guest, Miss Winthrop Smith and the bachelors entertained Lieutenants Gillespie, Müller, Stanton, Baird and Holmes.

A hop was given at nine o'clock in the gymnasium which was decorated with palms and flags. Mrs. Phisterer, Mrs. Hess and Mrs. Williams received. In addition to the bowling teams from Fort Totten there were present from Fort Wadsworth Capt. and Mrs. Hatch, Capt. and Mrs. Kerrick, Lieut. and Mrs. Clarke, Capt. and Mrs. Little and Lieutenant Zerbe; from Fort Totten, Capt. and Mrs. Bishop and Capt. and Mrs. Fenton, Mrs. Charles Herman, who is the guest of her son and daughter-in-law, Lieut. and Mrs. Herman, Miss Williams, Miss Winthrop Smith, the guest of Capt. and Mrs. McKie, and Miss Gross. Those from the post were Major and Mrs. Hess, Capt. and Mrs. Phisterer, Capt. and Mrs. Embick, Capt. and Mrs. Williams, Capt. and Mrs. Cooper, Capt. and Mrs. F. H. Smith, Capt. and Mrs. McKie, Lieut. and Mrs. Carpenter, Lieut. and Mrs. Bartlett, Lieut. and Mrs. Herman, Lieut. and Mrs. Gross, Captain Proctor, Captain Lambdin and Lieutenants Crawford, Blackmore, McDill and Schwabe.

An Officers' Club has been formed with Captain Proctor as president; Captain Smith, vice-president, and Lieutenant Crawford, secretary and treasurer. The ladies of the post are to have the use of the club from four to seven o'clock. Mrs. Herman gave an auction bridge Thursday for Mesdames Charles Herman, Hess, Phisterer, Embick, Cooper, Kitts, F. H. Smith, McKie, Carpenter, Mrs. Phisterer and Mrs. Cooper won the prizes, silk stockings. Mrs. Williams and Mrs. Gross came in for refreshments, which were served by Mrs. Charles Herman and Mrs. Embick. Lieutenant Colonel Skerrett reported Wednesday and the following day Mrs. Bartlett left to stay a few days at West Point. Capt. and Mrs. Phisterer entertained at dinner on Thursday for Capt. and Mrs. Cooper, Capt. and Mrs. Kitts and Lieut. and Mrs. Carpenter. Mrs. Eleanor Williams, daughter of Major and Mrs. J. M. Williams, of Fort Monroe, is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Phisterer for a few days.

Mrs. Williams invited the wives of the officers to tea on Friday in order to organize an evening auction bridge club. Mrs. McKie poured tea, after which it was decided that the club meet every other Thursday at the Officers' Club under the supervision of two hostesses for each occasion. The same evening Capt. and Mrs. Williams, Capt. and Mrs. McKie and Lieutenants Crawford, Blackmore and McDill were invited to the Washington's Birthday Eve dance at the Ridge Club in Bay Ridge, Brooklyn, where they were most hospitably entertained. Colonel White returned from Florida Thursday. Mrs. White and Mrs. Feeter, who took the boat trip, arrived Sunday.

PUGET SOUND ARTILLERY DISTRICT.

Port Townsend, Wash., Feb. 19, 1913.

After the moving pictures in the post gymnasium, at Fort Worden, Major and Mrs. Bartlett gave a supper and dance at their quarters for Col. and Mrs. Bailey, Capt. and Mrs. Storck, Capt. and Mrs. Herring, Mr. and Mrs. Trumbull, Mr. and Mrs. Hopkins, Captain Carpenter, Captain Covington and Lieutenant Heth. Mrs. Hayden, of Fort Casey, gave a tea in compliment to Mrs. Wood, recently arrived at the post. Those who attended were Mrs. Newton, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Knerr, Mrs. Burdick, Mrs. Burnett, Mrs. Pitz and Miss Pitz. Lieutenant Lawton, U.S.N., and Mrs. Lawton were guests in Seattle last week and attended "Excuse Me," at the Moore Theater. Lieut. John Wallis, of Fort Flagler, made a brief visit in Seattle this week.

Mrs. Covington, wife of Captain Covington, arrives at Fort Worden to-day, after a visit with her father in Los Angeles. A special trip of the Major Evans Thomas was made to Fort Flagler Monday night, bringing guests from the neighboring posts to witness "Mr. Bob," a play given by the Port Townsend High School pupils. An attractive breakfast was given by Lieut. and Mrs. Lawton, at their home on Morgan Heights. Mrs. Hagood and Miss Tobin, of Fort Flagler, spent the week-end in Seattle. Capt. and Mrs. Storck, of Fort Worden, were visitors in Seattle, to see Adeline Genee, at the Moore Theater. Senior Captain Dunwoody, U.S.R.C.S., was a guest at the New Washington for several days this week.

Mrs. Allan Trumbull, of Port Townsend, invited a few friends to meet Miss Rosier, from the Boston Emerson School of Oratory, who has been giving delightful readings. Mrs. Trumbull's hospitality was extended to Mrs. Bailey, Mrs. Kimmel, Mrs. Bartlett, Mrs. Storck, from Fort Worden; Mrs. Hughes, from Fort Flagler; Mrs. Dunwoody, Mrs. Hopkins, Mrs. R. C. Hill, Mrs. Plummer and Mrs. Howard Hill. The hostess was assisted by Miss Hilda Eisenberg. Lieutenant Austin was a guest this week of Col. and Mrs. Doyen,

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WHITE SEAL
"VERY DRY"



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IMPERIAL CROWN
"DUTY"

Their fine quality will at once commend them to the most critical.

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SOLE IMPORTERS
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of the Marine Barracks. Captain Woods gave an enjoyable party at the Rose Theater, and supper after in his quarters, at Fort Worden.

SAN FRANCISCO.

San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 20, 1913.

Mrs. Arthur Murray, wife of General Murray, will be at home informally at her home at Fort Mason on Thursdays until Easter. Sailing on the next transport for the Philippines will be Lieut. and Mrs. Louie Arnold Beard, whose marriage took place Feb. 1 in New York. The bride was Miss Harriet Ashton Crosby Clarkson.

Ensign and Mrs. Frank H. Weaver left last night for San Diego, where the Ensign goes to join the U.S.S. Iris, from the Cleveland, where he was relieved by Lieut. Joseph D. Moore. Admiral and Mrs. W. C. Cowles and Miss Cowles leave Honolulu next week for this city, where they will remain several days. On March 8 Admiral Cowles will take command of the Pacific Fleet, relieving Rear Admiral W. H. H. Southerland.

Mr. and Mrs. James Bishop, Pacific avenue, gave a dinner on Tuesday in compliment to Capt. and Mrs. Martin Crimmins and Miss Mercedes Crimmins, of New York. Others present were Mr. and Mrs. Fred Fenwick, Will Sanborn, George Bush and Frank Drum. Lieut. E. A. Loftquist, U.S.S. California, left Sunday for Coronado Beach, Cal., on ten days' leave.

Mrs. Ralph M. Griswold and small daughter have arrived from the Bremerton Navy Yard, to join Lieutenant Griswold, now stationed aboard the U.S.S. California. Lieut. and Mrs. John W. Lewis are guests of Mrs. Lewis's parents in Stockton. They will return early in the week to San Francisco, where Lieutenant Lewis has been ordered to duty with the Union Iron Works.

THE NAVY.

Corrected up to Feb. 25. Later changes appear in another column.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Charles J. Badger, Commander-in-Chief.

WYOMING, battleship—first line, 33 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Badger.) Capt. Frederick L. Chapin. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

First Division.

Rear Admiral Cameron McR. Winslow, Commander.

FLORIDA, battleship—first line, 26 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Winslow.) Capt. William J. Maxwell. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

UTAH, battleship—first line, 26 guns. Capt. William S. Benson. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ARKANSAS, battleship—first line, 33 guns. Capt. Roy C. Smith. Sailed Feb. 20 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DELAWARE, battleship—first line, 10 guns. Capt. Hugh Rodman. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

NORTH DAKOTA, battleship—first line, 10 guns. Capt. Henry B. Wilson. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, Commander.

VERMONT, battleship—first line, 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Fletcher.) Capt. Harry McL. P. Huse. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

LOUISIANA, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. Roger Welles. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

MICHIGAN, battleship—first line, 8 guns. Capt. Edward E. Capehart. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, battleship—first line, 24 guns. Capt. James H. Oliver. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

SOUTH CAROLINA, battleship—first line, 8 guns. Capt. Thomas Snowden. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Third Division.

Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher, Commander.

VIRGINIA, battleship—second line, 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Usher.) Capt. John D. McDonald. At Tampico, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

GEORGIA, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. Marbury Johnston. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NEBRASKA, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. Spencer S. Wood. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NEW JERSEY, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. Frank K. Hill. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

RHODE ISLAND, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. Clarence S. Williams. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Frank E. Beatty, Commander.

MINNESOTA, battleship—first line, 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Beatty.) At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CONNECTICUT, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. John J. Knapp. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

IDAHO, battleship—first line, 20 guns. Capt. William L. Howard. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

KANSAS, battleship—first line, 24 guns. Capt. John A.

DOCTOR PRESCRIBES CUTICURA REMEDIES

"I wish to let you know of a couple of recent cures I have made by the use of the Cuticura Remedies. Last August, Mr. — came to my office, troubled with a severe skin eruption. It was dermatitis in its worst form. It would affect most parts of his body — thighs, elbows, chest, back and abdomen. The itching and burning was dreadful and he would almost tear his skin apart. I recommended all the treatments I could think of, but nothing seemed to help. In the meantime my wife, who was continually suffering with a slight skin trouble, told me she was going to get some of the Cuticura Remedies and give them a trial. I could do nothing to relieve her permanently. She applied the Cuticura Soap and Ointment and in a few days she was completely cured. I lost no time in recommending the Cuticura Remedies to Mr. —. I told him to wash with warm baths of the Cuticura Soap and to apply the Cuticura Ointment generously. From the very first day's use of the Cuticura Remedies he was greatly relieved and to-day he is completely cured through their use. I have great faith in the Cuticura Remedies now that I am convinced of their wonderful merits." (Signed) B. L. Whitehead, M. D., 108 Dartmouth St., Boston, Mass., July 22, '10.

Hoogewerff. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
OHIO, battleship—second line, 20 guns. Capt. Joseph Strauss. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Torpedo Flotilla.

Capt. Edward W. Eberle, Commander.
DIXIE (tender to Torpedo Flotilla, Atlantic Fleet), 12 secondary battery guns. Comdr. John K. Robinson. At Colon. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

First Group.

Send mail for boats of this group to the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.
FLUSSER (destroyer). In reserve at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.
LAMSON (destroyer). Lieut. Harry A. McClure. In reserve at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.
PRESTON (destroyer). Ensign David H. Stuart. In reserve at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.
REID (destroyer). Ensign David F. Ducey. In reserve at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.
SMITH (destroyer). Ensign William C. Wickham. In reserve at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

Second Group.

Lieut. Comdr. Clark H. Woodward, Commander.
Send mail for boats of this group in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
ROE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Clark H. Woodward. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
DRAYTON (destroyer). Lieut. William D. Puleston. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
McCALL (destroyer). Lieut. Hugo W. Osterhaus. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
PAULDING (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Stafford H. R. Doyle. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
TERRY (destroyer). Lieut. John C. Fremont. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Third Group.

Lieut. Comdr. William L. Littlefield, Commander.
HENLEY (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. William L. Littlefield. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MAYRANT (destroyer). In reserve at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
PERKINS (destroyer). Lieut. John P. Jackson. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
STERRETT (destroyer). Lieut. Charles T. Hutchins. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
WALKE (destroyer). Lieut. Charles R. Train. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
WARRINGTON (destroyer). Lieut. William Ancrum. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Fourth Group.

Lieut. Comdr. Frank T. Evans, Commander.
Send mail for boats of this group in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MONAGHAN (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Frank T. Evans. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
AMMEN (destroyer). Lieut. William H. Allen. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
BURROWS (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Julius F. Hellweg. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
PATTERSON (destroyer). Lieut. Harold R. Stark. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
TRIPE (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Frank D. Berrien. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Fifth Group.

Lieut. Comdr. Edwin H. De Lany, Commander.
Send mail for boats of this group in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
JENKINS (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Edwin H. De Lany. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
BEALE (destroyer). Lieut. Edward C. S. Parker. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
FANNING (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. William N. Jeffers. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
JARVIS (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Daniel P. Mannix. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
JOUETT (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. William P. Cronan. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Submarine Flotilla.

Lieut. Chester W. Nimitz, Commander.

First Group.

Lieut. Lewis D. Causey, Commander.
Send mail for boats of this group, except Castine, to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.
CASTINE (tender). Lieut. Alfred H. Miles. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SEVERN (tender). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
C-2 (submarine). Ensign Elwin F. Cutts. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
C-3 (submarine). Lieut. Richard S. Edwards. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
C-4 (submarine). Ensign Holbrook Gibson. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
C-5 (submarine). Lieut. Lewis D. Causey. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Second Group.

Lieut. Claudius R. Hyatt, Commanders.
Send mail for boats of this group, except E-2, in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
TONOPAH (tender). Lieut. Clarence N. Hinkamp. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
D-1 (submarine). Ensign Lee P. Warren. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
D-2 (submarine). Ensign Robert A. Burg. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
D-3 (submarine). Ensign Worrall R. Carter. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
E-1 (submarine). Lieut. Claudius R. Hyatt. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
E-2 (submarine). Ensign Dallas C. Laizure. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

CELTIC (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Edward H. Watson. Sailed Feb. 23 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.
CULGOA (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Francis Martin. At navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
LEBANON (ammunition ship). Chief Btsn. Christian Crone. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
ONTARIO (tug). Chief Btsn. Stephen McCarthy. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PANTHER (repair ship). Comdr. Louis R. de Steigner. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PATAPSCO (tug). Btsn. John D. Pennington. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SAN FRANCISCO (mine layer). Comdr. William K. Harrison. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SOLACE (hospital ship). Surg. Luther L. Von Wedekind. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SONOMA (tug). Chief Btsn. William Derrington. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
YANKTON (tender). Lieut. Comdr. Samuel W. Bryant. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ATLANTIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, Commander-in-Chief.
Send mail for the vessels of this fleet, except Salem, to the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
ALABAMA, battleship—second line, 18 guns. Comdr. Charles F. Preston. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
ILLINOIS, battleship, 18 guns. Comdr. Lloyd H. Chandler. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
INDIANA, battleship—second line, 12 guns. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
IOWA, battleship—second line, 22 guns. Comdr. William W. Phelps. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
KEARSARGE, battleship—second line, 26 guns. Comdr. Edwin T. Pollock. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
KENTUCKY, battleship—second line, 26 guns. Comdr. Claude B. Price. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
MAINE, battleship—second line, 20 guns. Comdr. Robert K. Crank. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Maine is the receiving ship at Philadelphia.
MASSACHUSETTS, battleship—second line, 12 guns. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
MISSISSIPPI, battleship—first line, 20 guns. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
MISSOURI, battleship—second line, 20 guns. Comdr. Casey B. Morgan. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
WISCONSIN, battleship—second line, 20 guns. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
BIRMINGHAM, cruiser—third class, 8 guns. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
CHESTER, cruiser—third class, 8 guns. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
SALEM, cruiser—third class, 8 guns. Sailed Feb. 15 from Philadelphia, Pa., for Gibraltar. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SPECIAL SERVICE SQUADRON.

Send mail for ships of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MONTANA, armored cruiser, 20 guns. Capt. William B. Fletcher. At Beirut, Syria.
TENNESSEE, armored cruiser, 20 guns. Capt. Harry A. Field. At Smyrna, Asia Minor.

PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral William H. H. Southerland, Commander-in-Chief.
Will be detached March 7, to assume duties on General Board.
Address mail for the vessels of the Pacific Fleet as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
COLORADO, armored cruiser, 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Southerland.) Capt. William L. Gilmer. At Manzanillo, Mexico.
CALIFORNIA, armored cruiser, 18 guns. Capt. Alexander S. Halstead. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
MARYLAND, armored cruiser, 18 guns. Capt. Charles P. Plunkett. At Acapulco, Mexico.

Fleet Auxiliary.

GLACIER (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Richard S. Douglas. At Angel Island, San Francisco Bay.

Pacific Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Edwin H. Dodd, Commander.
IRIS (tender to Pacific Torpedo Flotilla). Lieut. George W. Kenyon. At San Diego, Cal.

First Torpedo Group.

Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf, Commander.
WHIPPLE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf. At San Diego, Cal.
PAUL JONES (destroyer). Lieut. Henry C. Gearing. At San Diego, Cal.
PREBLE (destroyer). Lieut. Charles F. Pousland. At San Diego, Cal.
STEWART (destroyer). Lieut. Henry G. Shoner. At San Diego, Cal.
TRUXTON (destroyer). Lieut. Thomas A. Symington. At San Diego, Cal.

First Submarine Group.

Lieut. Charles E. Smith, Commander.
ALERT (tender). Lieut. Charles C. Windsor. At San Diego, Cal.
F-1. Lieut. Charles E. Smith. At San Diego, Cal.
F-2. Ensign Francis T. Chew. At San Diego, Cal.
F-3. Ensign Kenneth Heron. At San Diego, Cal.

PACIFIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral Alfred Reynolds, Commander-in-Chief.
Send mail to the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
PITTSBURGH, armored cruiser, 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Reynolds.) Comdr. Charles J. Lang. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
CHARLESTON, cruiser—first class, 14 guns. Comdr. George B. Bradshaw. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. The Charleston is also the receiving ship at Puget Sound.
CHATTANOOGA, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
GALVESTON, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
OREGON, battleship—second line, 12 guns. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
RALEIGH, cruiser—third class, 11 guns. Lieut. Henry A. Orr. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
ST. LOUIS, cruiser—first class, 14 guns. Lieut. Walter E. Whitehead. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
WEST VIRGINIA, armored cruiser, 18 guns. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
DAVIS (torpedoboot). At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
FOX (torpedoboot). Lieut. Harvey W. McCormack. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
FORTUNE (tender). Ensign Kirkwood H. Donavin. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
A-3 (submarine). Ensign Joseph S. Hulings. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
A-5 (submarine). Ensign Kirkwood H. Donavin. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Reginald F. Nicholson, Commander-in-Chief.
Address mail for vessels of the Asiatic Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

First Division.

SARATOGA, cruiser—first class, 14 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Nicholson.) Comdr. Henry A. Wiley. At Manila, P.I.
ALBANY, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Comdr. Mark L. Bristol. At Manila, P.I.

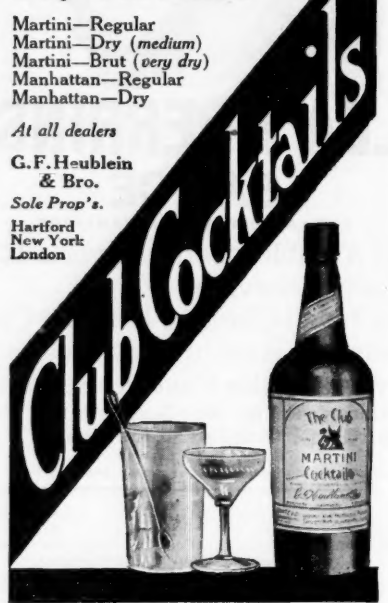
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CINCINNATI, cruiser—third class, 11 guns. Comdr. Jehu V. Chase. At Manila, P.I.

Second Division.

ELCANO, G., 4 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Sinclair Gannon. Cruising on the Yangtze River.
HELENA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. George R. Marvell. At Shanghai, China.
QUIROS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. John J. Hanigan. Cruising on the Yangtze River.
SAMAR, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Gratton C. Dichman. At Shanghai, China.
VILLALOBOS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Ernest Durr. Cruising on the Yangtze River.

Third Division.

CALLAO, gunboat, 8 secondary battery guns. Ensign Walter L. Heiberg. At Canton, China.
MONTEREY, monitor, 4 guns. In first reserve at Olongapo, P.I.
PISCATAQUA (tug). Lieut. Stephen W. Wallace. At Canton, China.
WILMINGTON, gunboat, 8 guns. Comdr. John F. Hubbard. At Hong Kong, China.

Fourth Division.

MONADNOCK, monitor, 6 guns. In first reserve at Olongapo, P.I.
PAMPANGA, gunboat. Ensign Paul J. Peyton. Cruising in the waters of the Philippine Islands.

Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Comdr. Cyrus W. Cole, Commander.
Address mail for the boats of the Asiatic Torpedo Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

First Group.

Lieut. Burton H. Green, Commander.
POMPEY (tender). Lieut. William O. Wallace. At Olongapo, P.I.
DECATUR (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Burton H. Green. At Olongapo, P.I.
RAINBRIDGE (destroyer). Ensign Charles J. Moore. In reserve at Olongapo, P.I.
BARRY (destroyer). Ensign William C. Owen. At Olongapo, P.I.
CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Ensign Eugene M. Woodson. At Olongapo, P.I.
DALE (destroyer). Ensign Fred T. Berry. At Olongapo, P.I.

First Submarine Group.

Ensign Charles M. Yates, Commander.
MOHICAN (tender). Lieut. Robert V. Lowe. At Manila, P.I.
A-7 (submarine). (Flagboat.) Ensign Charles M. Yates. At Manila, P.I.
A-2 (submarine). Ensign Gerard Bradford. At Manila, P.I.
A-4 (submarine). Ensign William H. Pashley. At Manila, P.I.
A-6 (submarine). Ensign John L. Rheidaffer. At Manila, P.I.

Auxiliaries.

ABARENDA, fuel ship, merchant complement. Whitney I. Eisler, master. Sailed Feb. 22 from Olongapo, P.I., for Chingwangtao, China.
ALEXANDER, fuel ship, merchant complement. James D. Smith, master. At Manila, P.I.
NANSHAN, fuel ship, merchant complement. William D. Prideaux, master. At Olongapo, P.I.
RAINBOW, transport, 14 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Comdr. Daniel W. Wurtzbaugh. At Olongapo, P.I.
WOMPATUCK (tug). Chief Btsn. Peter E. Radcliffe. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

AJAX, fuel ship, merchant complement. James R. Driggs, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
AMPHITRITE, monitor. Chief Btsn. Patrick Shanahan. At New Orleans, La. Address there. The Amphitrite is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the Louisiana Naval Militia.
ANNAPOLIS, gunboat, 4 guns. Comdr. Warren J. Terhune. At Annapolis, Honduras. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
ARETHUSA, fuel ship, merchant complement. William R. Kennedy, master. At Port Arthur, Texas. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
BALTIMORE, cruiser—second class, 12 guns. In reserve at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.
BRUTUS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Isaac Carver, master. At Smyrna, Asia Minor. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
BUFFALO (transport), 6 guns. Comdr. De Witt Blamer. At Corinto, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CAESAR, fuel ship, merchant complement. Francis N. Le Cain. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CHEYENNE, monitor, 6 guns. Ensign Kenneth Heron. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.
CHICAGO, cruiser—second class, 18 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Robert A. Abernathy. At Boston, Mass. Address there. The Chicago is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the Massachusetts Naval Militia.
CLEVELAND, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Lieut. Francis D. Pryor. In first reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there. The Cleveland is the receiving ship at Mare Island.

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CYCLOPS, fuel ship, merchant complement. George Worley, master. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

O-1 (submarine). Ensign Thomas E. Van Metre. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

DENVER, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Comdr. Thomas Washington. At Acapulco, San Salvador. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DES MOINES, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Comdr. Andrew T. Long. At Bluefields, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DOLPHIN, gunboat, 2 guns. Comdr. George W. Laws. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

EAGLE, converted yacht, 2 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Charles H. Bullock. Surveying on the coast of Hayti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

G-1 (submarine). Lieut. Kenneth Whiting. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

HANNIBAL, fuel ship. Comdr. George N. Hayward. Surveying on the Atlantic Coast of Central America. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

HECTOR, fuel ship, merchant complement. Joseph S. Hutchinson, master. In reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

JUSTIN, fuel ship, merchant complement. Henry T. Meriwether, master. Sailed Feb. 20 from Tiburon, Cal., for Acapulco, San Salvador. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

MARBLEHEAD, cruiser—third class. Lieut. Benjamin G. Bartholow. At San Francisco, Cal. Address there. The Marblehead is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the California Naval Militia.

MARIETTA, gunboat, 6 guns. Chief Btsn. George E. McHugh. The Marietta is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the New Jersey Naval Militia with headquarters at Hoboken, N.J. The Marietta is at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y., for repairs. Address there.

MARS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Arthur B. Randall, master. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MAYFLOWER, converted yacht, 6 secondary battery guns. Comdr. Newton A. McCully. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

MONTGOMERY (torpedo experimental ship). Comdr. Louis A. Kaiser. At Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

NASHVILLE, gunboat, 8 guns. Comdr. William D. MacDougall. At Puerto Cortez, Honduras. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NEPTUNE, fuel ship, merchant complement. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NERO, fuel ship, merchant complement. William J. Kelton, master. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, San Francisco, Cal.

NEWARK, cruiser—second class. In reserve at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

NEW ORLEANS, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Lieut. Henry R. Keller. In reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

NORTH CAROLINA, armored cruiser, 20 guns. Capt. Frank W. Kellogg. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there. The North Carolina is the receiving ship at Boston.

ORION, fuel ship, merchant complement. Arthur M. Whittion, master. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

OZARK, monitor, 6 guns. Chief Gun. Hugh Sinclair. At Washington, D.C. Address there. The Ozark is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the District of Columbia Naval Militia.

PADUCAH, gunboat, 6 guns. Comdr. George G. Mitchell. Surveying on the south coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PEORIA (tug). Btsn. Thomas James. At the naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.

PETREL, gunboat, 4 guns. Comdr. John F. Hines. At Santo Domingo City. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PRAIRIE, transport, 10 guns. Comdr. Archibald H. Seales. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PROMETHEUS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. In reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

SATURN, fuel ship, merchant complement. Isaac B. Smith, master. At San Francisco, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

SCORPION, converted yacht. Lieut. Comdr. Frank B. Upham. At Constantinople, Turkey. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. Lieut. Comdr. Edward McCawley, jr., ordered to command.

STERLING, fuel ship, merchant complement. Edward V. W. Keene, master. Sailed Feb. 22 from Newport News, Va., for Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SYLPH, converted yacht, 1 secondary battery gun. Lieut. Christopher R. P. Rodgers. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

TACOMA, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Comdr. Edward H. Durrell. At Puerto Cortez, Honduras. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TALLAHASSEE, monitor, 6 guns. Comdr. Philip Williams. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

VESUVIUS (torpedo experimental ship). At the Torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

VICKSBURG, gunboat, 6 guns. Chief Btsn. Frederick R. Hazard. In first reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

VULCAN, fuel ship, merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. Sailed Feb. 22 from Newport News, Va., for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WASHINGTON, armored cruiser, 20 guns. Lieut. Comdr. John L. Sticht. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

WHEELING, gunboat. Comdr. Benjamin F. Hutchison. At New Orleans, La. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MARINE SCHOOL SHIPS.

Loaned by the Navy Department to States.

ADAMS (Public Marine School, of Philadelphia, Pa.) Comdr. George F. W. Holman, U.S.N., retired. Address Philadelphia, Pa.

NEWPORT (Public Marine School, of New York city). Comdr. Edwin H. Tillman, U.S.N., retired. At foot of East Twenty-fourth street, New York city, in winter quarters.

RANGER (Public Marine School, of Boston, Mass.). Comdr. Charles N. Atwater, U.S.N., retired. At Boston, Mass. Address mail there.

RESERVE TORPEDO GROUPS.

Reserve Torpedo Group, Annapolis.

At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

Lieut. Willis W. Bradley, Commander.

Torpedoboats Bagley, Bailey, Barney, Biddle and Stringham.

Reserve Torpedo Group, Charleston.

At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

Lieut. Charles A. Blakely, Commanding.

Destroyers—Macdonough and Worden; torpedoboats—

Craven, Dahlgren, DeLong, Shubrick, Stockton, Thornton, Tingey and Wilkes; submarines—A-1, B-1; and the cruiser Olympia, which is used as a barracks for the men of the group.

Reserve Torpedo Group, Mare Island.

At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Lieut. John E. Pond, Commander.

Destroyers: Hopkins, Hull, Lawrence and Perry. Torpedoboats: Farragut and Goldsborough.

Reserve Torpedo Group, Newport.

At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I.

Torpedoboats: Blakely, Dupont and Morris.

TUGS IN COMMISSION.

NAVAJO, Chief Gun. Charles B. Babson. At the naval station, Honolulu, Hawaii. Address there.

OSCEOLA, Chief Btsn. Karl Rundquist. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

POTOMAC, Btsn. Frank G. Mehling. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

TECUMSEH, Chief Btsn. Herman P. Rahbusch. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

UNCAS, Chief Btsn. John Danner. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

CLEVELAND (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. See "Maine" under "Special Service." The Manila is an auxiliary to the Cleveland.

CHARLESTON (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. See "Charleston" under "Pacific Reserve Fleet." The Philadelphia is an auxiliary to the Charleston.

CONSTELLATION (stationary training ship). Comdr. John H. Dayton. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

CUMBERLAND (station ship). Capt. George W. Kline. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

FRANKLIN (receiving ship). Capt. John G. Quinby. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. The Richmond is an auxiliary to the Franklin.

HANCOCK (receiving ship). Capt. William R. Rush. At the navy yard, New York, N.Y. Address there.

HARTFORD (station ship). Comdr. Noble E. Irwin. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

INTREPID (station ship). Lieut. James S. Woods. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

MAINE (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. See "Maine" under "Atlantic Reserve Fleet."

NORTH CAROLINA (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. See "North Carolina" under "Special Service."

PRINCETON (station ship). Comdr. William M. Crose. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

REINA MERCEDES (station ship). Comdr. Archibald H. Davis. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there. The Boxer is an auxiliary to the Reina Mercedes.

SOUTHERY (receiving and prison ship). Chief Btsn. William L. Hill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. The Topeka is an auxiliary to the Southery.

SUPPLY (station ship). Lieut. Comdr. James J. Raby. At the naval station, Guam. Address mail Guam, via San Francisco, Cal.

FISH COMMISSION STEAMERS.

ALBATROSS, Lieut. Comdr. Henry B. Soule. At Sausalito, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

FISH HAWK, Chief Btsn. William Martin. At Norfolk, Va. Address there.

TUGS.

Accomac, Boston.

Active, Mare Island.

Alice, Norfolk.

Apache, Iona Island, N.Y.

Chickasaw, Newport.

Choctaw, Washington.

Hercules, Norfolk.

Iroquois, Mare Island, Cal.

Iwana, Boston.

Massasoit, Norfolk.

Modoc, Philadelphia.

Mohawk, Norfolk.

Narkeeta, New York.

Pawnee, New York.

Pawtucket, Puget Sound.

Penacook, Portsmouth, N.H.

Pentucket, New York.

Pontiac, New York.

Powhatan, New York.

Rapido, Cavite.

Rocket, Norfolk.

Samoset, Philadelphia.

Sabago, Charleston, S.C.

Sioux, Boston.

Sotomayo, Puget Sound.

Standish, Annapolis (repairing at Norfolk).

Traffic, New York.

Transfer, New York.

Triton, Washington.

Vigilant, San Francisco, Cal.

Unadilla, Mare Island.

Waban, Guantanamo Bay.

Wahnetta, Norfolk.

VESSELS OUT OF COMMISSION.

B-2, Norfolk.

B-3, Norfolk.

Brooklyn, Philadelphia.

Columbia, Philadelphia.

Constitution, Boston.

General Alava, Cavite.

Gwin, Newport, R.I.

Leonidas, Portsmouth, N.H.

Manly, Annapolis.

Miantonomoh, Philadelphia.

Milwaukee, Puget Sound.

Minneapolis, Philadelphia.

Oncida, Port Royal, S.C.

Panay, Cavite.

Portsmouth, Norfolk.

Relief, Olongapo.

Restless, Newport.

Terror, Philadelphia.

Vestal, Boston.

Yorktown, Mare Island.

VESSELS LOANED TO NAVAL MILITIA.

Aileen, Providence, R.I.

Boston, Portland, Ore.

Concord, Seattle, Wash.

Don Juan de Austria, Detroit, Mich.

Dubuque, Chicago, Ill.

Dubuque, Chicago, Ill.

Dorothea, Cleveland, Ohio.

Elfrida, Newbern, N.C.

Essex, Toledo, Ohio.

Footo, Newbern, N.C.

Gloucester, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Gopher, Duluth, Minn.

Granite State, New York city.

Haw, Buffalo, N.Y.

Huntress, St. Louis.

Isla de Luzon, St. Louis, Mo.

Machias, New Haven, Conn.

Mackenzie, Key West, Fla.

Rodgers, Boston, Mass.

Sandoval, Rochester, N.Y.

Somers, Baltimore, Md.

Stranger, New Orleans, La.

Sylvia, Philadelphia, Pa.

Viken, Camden, N.J.

Wasp, New York city.

Wolverine, Erie, Pa.

Yantic, Hancock, Mich.

THE ARMY.

STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

We omit the stations of the Army this week. The only changes are those among the troops ordered to the Texas border, noted elsewhere.

MILITARY ORDERS IN THE VERNACULAR.

Thousands of plain American citizens made first rate soldiers, and even first rate officers, who at the beginning of the Civil War knew absolutely nothing of military tactics. They began, of course, by making some ludicrous mistakes, but even then many of them knew how to get out of a bad place, though not according to the methods laid down in any manual.

An instance of this sort was lately narrated by a Southerner, the hero of the affair being a Confederate captain, unskilled in military matters, but eager to "wipe the North off the map."

With a force of one hundred men he was on a South Carolina beach watching a Federal gunboat that lay out in the stream. Behind him was a growth of sedge, and in the rear of that was the brush—a low, woody growth, hardly to be called timber.

He had not been on the beach long before the Yankees, as he expressed it, "got onto him," and sent a shell whizzing that way. His men yelled, and fired a musketry volley. Then came another shell—several others, indeed, until the captain found the place getting too hot for



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comfort. What orders should he give? He didn't know, but just then a shell came pretty near him and nudged his wits.

"Unbeach and sedge!" he yelled. The men knew what he meant, and lost no time in breaking for the sedge. But the shells followed them, and soon another order became necessary.

"Unsedg and brush!" shouted the captain. The men obeyed and stayed in the brush until that place in turn grew untenable.

"Unbrush and squander!" called the captain; and the men "squandered" to a place where no Yankee shell could reach them.

E. T.

The United States, says the Department of Agriculture, is probably the largest consumer of Circassian walnut, one of the world's best known and most expensive cabinet woods, and one of the chief uses to which the wood is put is in the manufacture of gunstocks. Even in the eighteenth century, when wars in Europe were frequent, so much of this wood was used for gunstocks that the supply was seriously depleted. Early in the nineteenth century the wood of 12,000 trees was used for this purpose alone. The high cost of Circassian walnut is due to the scarcity of the beautifully figured variety demanded for furniture and interior finish, for the tree itself is more widely distributed than almost any other of commercial importance. The demand for the best wood, however, has always outrun the supply. Single trees, containing choice burls or fine bird's-eye figures, have sold for more than \$3,000. The tree is native to the eastern slopes of the Caucasus and ranges eastward to the foothills of the Himalaya Mountains, from which it extends southward to northern India and the mountains of upper Burma. It has been widely planted in Europe and the United States, in this country under the name of English walnut. The wood grown here, however, has not the qualities demanded by the cabinet and furniture maker. According to a circular just issued by the Forest Service the demand for Circassian walnut has resulted in the substitution of other woods. Our own red gum and butternut is similar in general appearance. Many good African, Asian and South American woods resemble Circassian walnut, though none possesses the magnificent figure, delicate tones and velvety texture of the latter. Those who wish to know how possible substitutes may be distinguished can learn from this circular the distinctive marks which the Government's experts have discovered.

The Department of Commerce and Labor, Coast and Geodetic Survey, has published a pamphlet and accompanying charts entitled "Inside Route Pilot, New York to Key West." This has been prepared in response to a demand by motor boatmen and others for information about the inside route. A table of distances and drafts indicates the extent of the inland waterways and the draft of vessels for which they are available. Lists are given of the most necessary charts of the inland waterways and a list of the Coast Pilot publications of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, covering the coasts of the United States and possessions. More detailed information about the charts, coast pilots and tide tables, covering the coasts of the United States and its possessions, can be obtained from the chart catalog published by the Coast and Geodetic Survey, a copy of which will be sent free of charge on application. The Notice to Mariners, published by the Lighthouse Service and Coast and Geodetic Survey, it is stated, will also be sent, free of charge, to any address on application. Coast and Geodetic Survey agencies are established in many ports of the United States, and a list of them is contained in the catalog. Publications can also be obtained in the Office of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, Washington, D.C. O. H. Tittmann is Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

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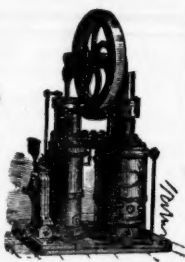
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PROPOSALS will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., until 10 o'clock a.m., March 11, 1913, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y., etc., a quantity of naval supplies, as follows: Sch. 5205: Cork, pneumatic drills.—Sch. 5207: Leg irons, roping and sewing palms, cotton thread, steel bolts and nuts, anchor shackles, paint pots.—Sch. 5208: Rosin.—Sch. 5209: Yellow pine.—Sch. 5210: Semifinished brass nuts, reducing valves, steel floor plates, feed pumps, gauge glasses.—Sch. 5212: Sugar. Applications for proposals should designate the schedules desired by number. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the navy pay office, New York, N.Y., or to the Bureau. T. J. COWIE, Paymaster-General, U.S.N. 2-17-13.